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Wilmington Journal.

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TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, SAMPSON Co., N. C., November 25, 1869.

MESSRS. O. P. MERRYMAN & Co., Baltimore, Md. Dear Sirs—I reply to yours of the 16th instant, inquiring the result of your Fertilizer on cotton, we state that we applied 200 lbs. to the acre. It did well—we think it about doubled the yield. The staple is very good. The land is only ordinary, and cultivated last year in sweet potatoes. We are highly pleased with your Fertilizer for cotton, and are satisfied that it is preferable to other kinds in use.

Very respectfully yours,

PATRICK MURPHY,
CHARLES J. WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 24, 1869.

MESSRS. STEINHUER, MACAULEY & Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Gentlemen: In reply to your enquiry in regard to the action of Merryman's Raw Bone Phosphate purchased of you, I take pleasure in making the following statement: I have applied 150 pounds to the acre on an old field, which would yield about six bushels corn to the acre without the use of any Fertilizer, and the yield will be at least four ears bushels to the acre, and that too with a very unfavorable season. I have also used a like quantity on cotton, and find the advantages to be equal to that of the Chesapeake and Pacific guano, which were applied side by side, in the same field I have also applied it to several root crops with a very satisfactory result.

Respectfully, J. P. ALEXANDER.

Send for circular containing other testimonials from different sections of the State.

jan 21 50-2mch

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. dec 11-44-3m

TO CONSUMTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,

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No. 42 Cedar steet, New York.
nov 12 39-w3mch

IMPORTANT SALE OF COTTON LANDS IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE of the Superior Court of Duplin County, the subscriber will on the 7th day of March, 1870, offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Kenansville, the following valuable tracts of Cotton Lands belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Thomas Hill, deceased, to wit: The Arcola Place near Faison's Depot, on the east side of the W. & W. R. R., containing about 770 acres of very superior Lands, located in a healthy and desirable neighborhood. The Bear Swamp Plantation containing 7 4 acres of valuable Lands. This tract will be sold subject to the life estate of Mrs. Hill, widow of Dr. Thomas Hill. Also two other tracts, the one known as the tract purchased from Zilph and James Jernagan. The other known as deceased's Holly Swamp place. Said tracts of Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. Purchasers will be required to give note with approved sureties, payable in eight months after date for nine-tenths of the purchase money and pay one-tenth cash.

Title withheld until the whole is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Receiver.
jan 21 50-tsch

PURSUANT

TO AUTHORITY vested in me by virtue of a deed of trust executed by Speight Hill, I shall, on the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Court House door in Kenansville, offer for sale to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of LAND near Faison's Depot, known as the Rhodes place, containing 340 acres. This tract of Land is situated in one of the best cotton growing sections of North Carolina, and is considered very superior Lands well adapted to the growth of Cotton, &c., &c.—This is the chance for a bargain. Terms of sale one tenth cash, and the balance to be secured by note with approved sureties, payable eight months after date.

Title retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

A. G. MOSELEY, Trustee.
jan 21 50-tsch

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE

OF THE

"LODI MANUFACTURING CO."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night-soil, offal, &c., of New York City. Price delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton. Pamphlet &c., giving full information sent on application to JAMES T. FOSTER,
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For sale by SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington, at $30 per ton.

dec 24 46-w3mch

WARNING.

A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of **A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump**, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, price given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in a good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Tarboro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention.

J. L. KITCHEN,
nov 26 42 6m

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 37-1ych

SHELL LIME.

WE HAVE EFFECTED ARRANGEMENTS by which we can deliver PURE SHELL LIME (slaked with salt water) at this place, or at any station on the W. & W. R. R., south of and including Goldsboro', for **$10 50** per ton. Orders accompanied with cash or produce will be promptly attended to.

VICK & MEBANE.
jan 13 91-6td,4tw

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1870.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill in aid of investigation ordered by the Senate into the affairs of certain railroads.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, it was amended so as to provide that said act shall go into effect from and after its ratification, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Winstead, the rules were suspended and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

CALENDAR.

Bill to repeal certain acts passed at the sessions of '68 and '69, making appropriations to certain railroads.

Mr. Forkner moved to lay the bill on the table, which was voted down. Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Blythe, Davis, Etheridge, Forkner, Hyman, colored, Lassiter, Love, Moore, of Yancey, and Smith—9.

Mr. Lindsay said the Senator who introduced the bill (Mr. Graham) was absent attending to duties pertaining to his profession; he would be back on Friday, no doubt, and, out of courtesy to the Senator, moved that its further consideration be postponed until Friday next.

Mr. Forkner moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was voted down. Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Blythe, Davis, Etheridge, Forkner, Hyman, colored, Lassiter, Love, Moore, of Yancey, Smith and Sweet—9.

Mr. Robbins said another bill upon the same subject comes up to-morrow, and in order to consider the whole matter at the same time and dispose of it in some way, moved to amend the motion of Mr. Lindsay by substituting "to-morrow" for "Friday," which was lost.

Mr. Shoffner moved to amend the motion by substituting the 16th of February, which was lost.

Mr. Whiteside moved to amend the motion by substituting Monday next, which was adopted.

Mr. Forkner moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to make slander a misdemeanor, was rejected and moved that the consideration of the motion be postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, which prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the vote by which the report of the Committee on Conference, in reference to the Special Courts in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern was adopted, was reconsidered and the report was recommitted.

CALENDAR RESUMED

Bill authorizing the Superintendent of Public Works to sell the State's interest in the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company, was amended and passed its second reading.

Bill to amend an act passed 1855, creating one million of preferred stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, after some discussion the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, col., the rules were suspended and the bill making the office of Superior Court Clerk of the county of New Hanover a salaried office was taken up.

A. H. Galloway, col., moved to fix the salary at $5,000.

Mr. Lindsay moved to substitute $4,000.

The motion of A. H. Galloway, col., was adopted and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1st, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Moore, of Alamance, offered the the following.

WHEREAS, The taxes collected from the people of the State under various Railroad charters, known as special taxes, belong to holders of the bonds issued under said charters, *Provided* the provisions in said charters are Constitutional; and, Whereas, if the provision in said charters are unconstitutional, the said taxes belong of right to the people of the State, having been illegally collected; and, Whereas, this General Assembly has, by a resolution passed almost unanimously, instructed the Public Treasurer not to pay said taxes to the bondholders, thereby declaring the bonds unconstitutional, Therefore be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of North Carolina, that the Public Treasurer be instructed to refund the taxes collected under said Railroad charters to the people the same having been illegally collected.

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. French: A resolution for the improvement of Cape Fear Harbor.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina with the North Carolina Central Railroad was called up, and, on motion, made the special order for Wednesday, 10½ o'clock.

A bill to recall unsold special tax bonds, &c., was taken up, the question being on the amendment recommended by the Committee to strike out the 8th section, which stops the collection of the special tax, *pro rata*, with the amount of bonds returned.

Messrs. Vest, Sinclair and Downing favored striking out.

Messrs. Justice of Rutherford, Barnett and Leary, col., opposed.

On the call of the yeas and nays by Mr. Farrow, the House opposed striking out; yeas 6, nays 78.

Those who voted to strike out were: Messrs, Downing, Gahagan, Sinclair, Simmonds and Vest.

The bill then passed the second and third reading, as it came from the Senate, by 77 to 5.

CALENDAR.

A bill to allow Sheriffs to disregard the homestead for actions arising out of tort was called and passed over.

Bill extending the time of Sheriffs settling with county treasurers passed second reading.

Bill to change the time of holding State elections, on motion of Mr. Jarvis, indefinitely postponed.

Bill giving the consent of the State to the erection of a custom house at Wilmington.

Bill allowing Sheriffs to sell homesteads for court costs was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion laid upon the table by a vote of 45 to 36.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The question being a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to make slander a misdemeanor was voted down.

Mr. Love moved to lay the motion on the table, which was lost. Those who voted against the motion are:

Messrs. Bellamy, Blythe, Cook, Etheridge, Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Hyman, col., Hawkins, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Moore of Carteret, Richardson, Shoffner, Smith, Welker and Winstead—18.

The motion to reconsider the vote prevailed.

Mr. Shoffner, offered a substitute entitled "An act to further protect character," which was adopted for the original bill, and the bill was rejected.

Those who voted for it are Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Blythe, Colgrove, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, col., Forkner, Galloway, col., Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Legg, Long, Moore of Carteret, Shoffner, Smith and Stephens—18.

Mr. Cook voted in the affirmative, and before the vote was announced changed his vote to the negative.

Bill relating to bonds issued to railroads was discussed at length, passed its second reading, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

A communication was read from the Treasurer in response to a resolution of inquiry regarding the $100,000 worth of bonds issued to Pruyne and Heck for Penitentiary purposes, and the two millions for Chatham Railroad declared unconstitutional.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg the rules were suspended, and the bill to authorize the incorporation of Homestead or Building Associations was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair the rules were suspended and the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Ashpole Presbyterian church, in the county of Robeson, was taken up and passed its several readings.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. French: A bill to create a Mechanic's Lien Association. Referred.

Mr. Seymour called up the special order, it being the bill to consolidate the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. with the North Carolina R. R. Various proposed amendments were read by Mr. Seymour, who gave notice that he would offer them on the third reading of the bill, and called the previous question.

Mr. French gave notice of an amendment, the purport of which was to protect the interests of Wilmington equally with those of Newbern and Morehead City.

Mr. Durham wished, after the bill passed its second reading, to have it printed with the various amendments.

Mr. Downing moved that the bill with amendments be printed and the whole matter be postponed till Thursday.

Mr. Seymour interrupted by pressing his call for the previous question,

By request Mr. S. withdrew his call, whereupon Mr. Proctor moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

After remarks by Messrs, Vest, Renfrow, Seymour, Leary, col., and Downing, Mr. Proctor called the previous question upon his motion to postpone. The call was not sustained, yeas 26, nays 41.

Discussion was continued by Messrs. Hodnett, Pou, Eagles, col., Hays, Morris, Vest and Seymour.

The question recurring upon the motion to indefinitely postpone the motion was lost by a vote of yeas 26, nays 58.

Mr. Downing moved that this bill, with all amendments, be recommitted to the Committee on Internal improvements, be printed and be made the special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, which was adopted by a vote of 65 to 17.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1870.

On motion of A. H. Galloway, colored, the rules were suspended and the following bill was taken up and passed its several readings, to wit:

Bill to be entitled "An Act to change the rules of evidence in certain cases and secure the possessors of land."

WHEREAS, Lands have been given to persons heretofore slaves, and by reason of their incapacity to hold the same they are, under existing laws, deprived of their rightful possessions; therefore,

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That wherever it shall be made to appear that any gift or conveyance has been made to any person while a slave of any lands or tenements, whether the same shall have been conveyed by deed or by parol, and the bargainee or donee has been placed into actual possession of the same, then and in that case such gift or conveyance shall have the force and effect of transferring the legal title to the said lands and tenements to such bargainee or donee. *Provided*, such possession shall have continued for the term of ten years prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That the actual and quiet possession of any lands or tenement by any person formerly a slave, claiming to hold or possess the same in his or her own right, shall be *prima facie* evidence of a lawful possession under a legal conveyance for such lands and tenements, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

On motion of Mr. White the rules were suspended and the vote by which the bill to repeal certain Railroad charters was postponed to Wednesday next was reconsidered, and,

On motion of Mr. Winstead, its consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Bill to amend chapter 33, laws of 1868, failed to pass its second reading for want of a quorum. [This bill relates to quarantine duties at the port of Wilmington.] Subsequently this action was reconsidered and the bill passed its second reading.

Bill to annex a part of New Hanover county to Sampson county. Passed its second reading.

Bill to tax steam distilleries, was rejected.

Bill (by Mr. Welker) to amend section 9, chapter 68, Revised Code.

That section 9 of chapter 68 of the Revised Code be repealed, and that the following be substituted in its stead, to wit: No man shall marry his step-mother, grand father's wife, son's wife, grand son's wife, wife's mother, wife's grand mother, wife's daughter, wife's grand daughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, mother's sister, father's brother's daughter, mother's brother's daughter, father's sister's daughter, or mother's sister's daughter, and no woman shall marry her step-father, grand mother's husband, daughter's husband, grand daughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather, husband's son, husband's grand son, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, mother's brother, or mother's sister's son, father's brother's son or mother's brother's son.

Further, in all cases mentioned in this section, in which the relationship is founded on marriage, the prohibition shall continue, notwithstanding the dissolution of such marriage by death or divorce, unless the divorce is for a cause which shows the marriage to have been originally unlawful or void.

Further, when persons resident in this State, in order to evade the preceding provisions of this section, and with an intention to return and reside in this State, go into another State or county and there have their marriage solemnized and afterwards return and reside here, the marriage shall be deemed void in this State.

This act shall go into effect from and after its ratification.

The bill passed its second reading by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Beeman, Bellamy, Burns, Cherry, Davis, Flythe, Hayes, Hyman, col., Hawkins, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long, Love, Moore, of Yancey, Murphy, Respass, Stephens, Welker and White—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Brogden, Blythe, Cook, Eppes, col., Galloway, col., Harrington, Jones, of Columbus, Jones of Mecklenburg, Legg, McLaughlin, Robbins, Smith Whiteside and Winstead—15.

On motion the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1870.

Mr. Argo offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to examine into the affairs and condition of the University of North Carolina, and its management since its re-organization; and report to this House at the earliest day possible, before the House should make any appropriation looking towards re-endowment.

Mr. Argo advocated the passage of his resolution and to that end moved a suspension of the rules in order to adopt at once

Harris, of Wake, col., opposed the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Argo said he had refrained from stating facts in regard to the University, because that institution was under Republican management and might be taken as biased by party prejudice, therefore, he had introduced his resolution raising a committee of investigation that the facts in the case might be laid before the House fairly. But as long as he was called on, he would state some facts which had come under his own immediate knowledge.

Mr. A then proceeded to sketch the history of the University since its re-organization.

Messrs. French and Harris, of Wake, col., took the floor in opposition to a suspension of the rules.

After some further debate, the motion to suspend the rules was adopted by a vote of yeas 45, nays 43.

The resolution was then considered.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, moved to amend by changing the character of the resolution so as to make the enquiry apply to the management of the property of the University.

Pending further discussion of the matter the resolution was, on motion, postponed until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to re-endow the University of North Carolina.

The bill empowers the Governor upon the ratification of the bill to cause to be transferred 4,000 shares held by the State in the N. C. Railroad to the Trustees of the University, to be owned and held by the Trustees aforesaid, upon like condition as said shares are now held and owned by the State.

Such transfer shall be made and executed by the Governor on the books of said Railroad corporation, conformably to the rules and regulations thereof in such cases provided.

Such shares, together with all dividends, proceeds and profits thereof, shall be held and invested by the Trustees aforesaid and their successors, and be forever applied and used exclusively as a permanent endowment for the University of the State.]

Mr. Hodnett offered the following as an additional section: "That 8,000 shares of the State's capital stock in the N. C. Railroad Company be, and the same is hereby authorized to be held forever by said Board and the dividends and profits thereof to be annually or otherwise applied to the support of Free Schools in the State."

Mr. Hodnett, in remarks of some length, advocated his amendment, and stated unless the interest of the free common schools of the State was amply guarded by the adoption of his amendment he could not vote for any appropriation to re-endow the University.

Mr. Vest offered a substitute for the whole matter, authorizing the sale of all the property of the University of the State at public auction, after advertising the same for thirty days, and also the sale of all the Swamp Lands in the State in like manner, &c. The sales to be effected by the Board of Education.

Mr. French advocated the passage of the bill and endorsed Mr. Hodnett's amendment.

During his remarks, Mr. F. said he would be in favor of endowing the University so liberally that tuition, board and clothes could be provided for 170 students, to be admitted without regard to color, race or previous condition, &c.

Mr. Vest took the floor in advocacy of his substitute. He thought that the University was located in the wrong place, it should be located in Raleigh where the Penitentiary and other public buildings were, and if it was not desirable to have it in Raleigh, he thought Salem would be a good selection.

Mr. V. continued his remarks to some length.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan thought that the Constitution made it a duty for the Legislature to provide for the University as well as for the common school, and he thought that the University should be made a part and parcel of the common school system &c. He was in favor of establishing a branch University in Raleigh for the benefit of the colored people. He thought the best way to protect the State's interest in the N. C. R. R., would be to use it to establish an inviolable fund for educational purposes, comprising the common school system as well as that of the University.—He had always opposed the sale of the State's interest in the N. C. R. R. because he wished to use it for educational purposes. He would most heartily support Mr. Hodnett's amendment.

The substitute offered by Mr. Vest was put to a vote and rejected.

Mr. Durham denounced the whole matter as an attempt to deceive the members into voting for an appropriation to sustain the present incompetent and corrupt Faculty of the University. The friends of popular education should not be deceived into voting for this measure by tacking on to it Mr. Hodnett's amendment for a calculation would show that that amounted to just nothing at all, amounting to about $250 to each county, &c.

Mr. D. continued for some time to urge various arguments why the whole measure should be voted down.

Mr. Downing favored the bill and Mr. Hodnett's amendment.

Mr. Ingram opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Seymour moved to amend the amendment by increasing the appropriation to 26,000 shares of the capital stock of the N. C. R. R., the dividends of which to be applied annually for the use of common schools, (this prevents a sale of the stock and leaves it under the same control as it is now.)

Mr. Seymour offered the following proviso to the bill which was adopted by general consent:

Provided, That the stock so transferred shall never be sold without the consent of the General Assembly, and that nothing in this act shall in any way affect the manner of appointment of State Directors and State proxy in said Road, but that the vote of the State upon the shares of the stock so held shall be cast in the manner now provided by law.

Pending any definite action, the House adjourned.

Unto this Last.

J. J. Wright, a colored man, who sits in the General Assembly as Senator from Beaufort county, was elected yesterday Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. Wright was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at the Lancasterian University in New York, studied law for two years at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in Susquehanna county, being the first colored man admitted to practice in Pennsylvania.

In 1865 he came South and was made legal adviser of the South Carolina freedmen. He was a delegate to the Reconstruction Convention, and was afterward elected to the State Senate.

Wright is quiet, well-behaved and decided intelligent, but neither his decency nor his little knowledge of the law caused his election to the highest judicial position in the State. *He was elected solely and simply because he is a colored man.*

The Radicals themselves, white and black, know that Whipper cannot fill with credit the position which has been dragged down to his level. They know that before the Supreme Court will come questions of momentous importance to the people of the State. They know that Whipper, whatever his smartness, will be either a mere puppet, or, far worse, an obstinate ignoramus, who will carry with him to the bench the pitiful arts of the pettifogger.

Knowing these things, and knowing them well, the Radical Majority persisted in electing a man whose only merit is the *color of his skin* and his personal popularity. The welfare of the State and the safety of the people are as nothing in comparison with the determination to indulge at all hazards the prejudice and passion of the race.

Let them go on! The more the better of this brave work while lasts the negro carnival.—Charleston *News*.

Major General Reynolds aspires to be United States Senator from Texas.

For the Journal.

Insurance Company Deposit Law.

A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature by Mr. Martindale "To better protect the holders of Insurance Policies in this State." The bill requires Companies doing business in this State, if it be Fire Insurance, to deposit $20,000 in bonds of the State at par value in the Treasury, and if it be Life Insurance to deposit $10,000 for the "better protection of Policy-holders.

Is this really and in truth the object of this bill? Why is this sudden anxiety to "better protect" the holders of Insurance Policies? Has any Northern Insurance Company, doing business in North Carolina—and there are about fifty such Companies represented by Agencies in this State—failed to pay its legal obligations to every Policy-holder. I think I may safely defy any man to adduce *one* instance where any Northern Company has failed to meet its legal obligations when the same have been ascertained. Immense sums of money have been paid by Insurance Companies since the war to Policy-holders in this State for Fire, Marine and Life policies, and not *one single* case of default, where the obligation was either acknowledged or declared legal by the Courts.

Now is it not strange, with this somewhat remarkable record for these times, that our Law makers should be seized with this sudden anxiety to *better* protect Policy-holders? Believe me, Policy-holders ask no better protection—they are exceedingly well satisfied with their Policies and with the strength and responsibility of the Companies issuing them.

It is understood, however, that this bill is sought to be enacted into a law in deference to the wishes of certain Stockholders in one or two of the puny Insurance Companies which boast of being "home enterprizes," and that the title of the bill might more properly be "To better protect the holders of stock in certain Insurance Companies in this State."

This assault upon foreign Insurance Companies comes with singularly bad grace from the "home enterprizes" so-called, when we remember that the only Insurance Companies failing to afford ample and sure protection to their Policy-holders of late years, were Home Companies; and of this our citizens have been frequently reminded of late by receiving some unpleasant notices of assessments from the assignees of some of these defunct companies.

But if the proposed deposit law would really increase the protection of the Policy-holder, at least one very material objection to the bill would be removed. I maintain, however, so far from doing this, it will really tend to lessen security.

Under the provisions of this bill any Northern Company, which can raise $20,000, and any Company, even if on the eve of insolvency can raise that sum, has only to make this deposit to establish its claims to solvency beyond all cavil. Then may such a Company distribute their policies broad-cast through the State and reap a rich harvest from the premiums of the unwary. But let one single disastrous fire occur, and the whole of this deposit is swept away and the Company stands stripped of its perchance borrowed capital, while thousands of policy-holders in the State are left unprotected, entrapped and impotently indignant. Bear in mind this $20,000 deposit in State bonds is only worth some $5.000 cash and it would not require a very serious conflagration to absorb so trifling a capital.

It has been well said upon this subject, "The deposit does not obstruct the entrance of unsound Companies; on the contrary, it affords a field for their unobstructed operations. Fifty thousand dollars deposit even, is not to large a sum that half a dozen operators cannot put it up when the return is to be the fleecing of a whole State full of insurants. Where the deposit is adopted, *it alone* becomes the shibboleth, the certificate of trust-worthiness. Having *that*, a Company needs nothing more as a passport to the confidence of the people, and a Company whose whole capital does not exceed the prescribed deposit, can thus come in successful competition with one that counts its millions of capital. This is a direct encouragement for inferior insurance, a premium upon both comparative and positive insecurity, an inducement for legalized imposition and inevitable fraud."

But there is another view of this subject which, in our present unhappy condition of impecuniosity and leanness of State finances, should make our Legislators hesitate before passing this bill, even were it not so objectionable in itself—and that is, it will have the effect of materially reducing the revenue.

Most of the Insurance Companies now doing business in North Carolina will withdraw and with them will be lost the taxes, fees, advertising, subsidies to Fire Departments, and all the other sources of income to which such Companies now so largely contribute. Prudent Companies will refuse to make this deposit, first because the investment required is in securities which daily fluctuate in value, and pay *no interest*, and secondly, because the investment of $20,000 at par value, would in fact yield only about $5,000 in cash, should it be necessary or desirable to realize assets, and may possibly have *no cash value* should the repudiation views of certain politicians be successful.

I trust I shall not be regarded as disloyal to my State in suggesting the inquiry why, if a deposit law is enacted, North Carolina State Bonds should be prescribed? Is there greater security, "better protection," in them than in New York State Stock or United States Bonds? Or are *they* prescribed because certain parties wish to create a market for unprofitable bonds now held by them?

Why deposit in the State Treasury of North Carolina rather than in that of New York?

Is our Treasurer more competent or more honest than the State Treasurer of New York?

It would be difficult, I opine, to induce the New York Insurance Companies to withdraw their deposits from that State and place them here upon any such hypothesis.

But there is a plan of protection absolute and thorough, which I propose in a future communication to urge respectfully upon our Legislature, and for which I ask the careful consideration of those who are so desirous to afford "better protection" to Insurance Policy-holders. J. W. A.

Mr. Dalrymple, the great farmer of Minnesota, is said to have made $150,000 clear gain in three years of farming.

A Screed from Josh Billings.

WHEELING, VA.

I lectured here last nite on "Milk," and the audience seemed tew relish the liquor.

Wheeling iz the capital of West Virginia, and iz lokated on the south side ov the Ohio river; ninety-five miles below Pittsburgh, and a trifle over thirty-five hundred miles west ov London and Liverpool.

It iz a very orderly town. I saw no one murdered during my stay.

They have a mayor and some common council—very worthy men, I am told—which sounds funny enuff to a New Yorker—who have learned to look upon a few months in States prison az a necessary polish for the municipal board.

Mules are also very thick here. I counted eight yesterday strung onto one waggine, driven bi a venerable and mature darky, and drawing about a ton—not a load to excite the marvel and indignashun ov our humane Bergh. Mules in Wheeling seem to have lost their ambishun, or left it at hom. Their ears all lop like corn that is ripe and ready to pluck from the stalk, and they don't pay any more attenshun tew the flies than an empty sugar hogshead duz.

I think theze eight mules must have had six quarts ov flies on them (I didn't count them), all stuck fast, and it waz only now and then that a mule waved hiz tail.

I don't kno whether this inattenshun to the flies waz owing to the pashunce or philosophy of the mules, or to the fakt that (not generally known) that the mule can't hear. A mule kan kick further than he kan hear.

Sum or the least edukated of the naturalists will be inklined to doubt this assurshun ov mine, that the mule is deff, but I will bet enny ov them 10 dollars ov it, and put the money in Chief Justice Chase's hand.

After I hav won the money, Chase may give it to sum deserving charity—sich, for instance, as the "wimmins' rights cammittee," or Bergh's "cruel animal organizashun." I don't believe in winning a bet unless you lay out the money immijiately in morals or fust-klass benevolence.

Wheeling haz a bizziness look to its countenance. The wharfs are stuck full ov steamboats, and prosperity walks round the town with hiz hands stuck deep into his pockets, whistling that benign and limber old tune "Daniel Tucker haz arrived."

I waz partikularly struck with the beauty ov the young ladys here, so much so that mi wife differed entirely with me and declared she couldn't see it.

Mi wife iz a woman ov unerring judgement, but she kant bear to hav me bring on other femails; she calls it "wasting my talents which have been entrusted to me for other and better purposes."

The late ackt ov emansipashun has thrown a vast lot ov negros out of employment in Wheeling; they don't seem tew hav enny thing tew do, only tew belong tew themself, which iz the hardest kind ov work for the poor phellows.

The negro must be elivated or destroyed; not elivated by the hair ov the head, for this is too short a bolt, but by learning him tew work for himself.

Enny man who haz learned tew work for himself iz three-quarters elevated.

Mi wife (and me) leave here to-morrow for Cincinnati.

(It may not be generally known, but I state it here, once for all, that mi wife is the principal woman in our family.)

Wheeling will long linger round the portals ov mi heart. I hav had no pull backs since i entered the city; everything haz slipped az easy az a boy's sled, and I shall leave to-morrow with a tear in mi eye and 90 dollars in mi pocket, the net receipt ov mi lectur.

There iz a grate deeal of phun in delivering comic lektures, espeshilly if the lekturs are phunny, but it takes a man of grate strength to write a comic lectur.

He haz got tew be az strong az Sampson.

Mi lektur on Natral History iz not near az phunny az I could make it if I only knew how.

But I am learning sumthing new every day, and in a few years from now I expect to improve.

I spell a grate deal better this year than I did last; mi friends all notis it.

In 1860, Mississippi raised 1,200,000 bales of cotton, (400 lbs. each,) worth, in round numbers, 39,000,000 dollars. In the same year, Massachusetts imported and manufactured 316,665 bales, realizing 36,500,000 dollars. Now the number of bales imported and manufactured by Massachusetts, is to the number produced by Mississippi as 4 is to 15, about. Therefore had the former State wrought up all the staple of the latter, she would have realized 144,900,000 dollars. Deducting the cost of the raw material, we have left, a gross profit of 105,900,000 dollars. But this cotton was manufactured somewhere, if not in Massachusetts; and paid to those who did so nearly three times what it did the producers. The net results will be considered hereafter.

Again, Texas, with 3,500,000 cattle, produced leather, butter and cheese (estimating the two latter articles at 25 cents per lb.) to the amount of 1,641,000 dollars; while New York, with 1,973,000 cattle, produced from the same articles 58,669,000 dollars. Is it not incredible?—a ratio of sixty-three to one!

These are only samples of the manner in which the South squandered her resources. Let us penetrate deeper. Mississppi, which was the eleventh State in number of swine, imported her pork; blessed with the sunniest skies, the balmiest breezes, a most fertile soil, she bought her breadstuffs, queen of the cotton world, she imported her cotton goods. Although only five States surpassed Virginia in sheep-raising, ten

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869.

VOLUME TWENTY-SIXTH.

With this issue the WILMINGTON JOURNAL begins the twenty-sixth year of its existense. This is a long time in the life of a Southern newspaper, but as the influence of the JOURNAL has increased with its age, and, we trust, been exercised for the common good, we hope we may boast of having "that which should accompany old age, as honors, love, *troops of friends.*" We feel that our labors have not been entirely lost, and that we have done something to promote the prosperity and well-being of our fellow-citizens.

Through all the varying fortunes which have attended other papers, in years of sunshine and through the perils of war and the clouds of despair, in sickness and in health, for twenty-five years the JOURNAL has continued its weekly visits to its friends. Its history has become identified with Wilmington, and its future fate bound up with that of its natal city.

One of the present editors of the JOURNAL was one of its founders, and for the entire period of its existence has watched its career with active care, and not without pride. Gray in the service himself, it is with profound satisfaction that he sees his bantling grown to man's estate and possessing the strength of healthful maturity.

The JOURNAL is too well known to require promises of unflagging energy and enterprise to recommend it to the public. The good will of the people, the continued support of its patrons, and the encouraging partiality of its friends, are the only "certificates of character" which its conductors desire to render it useful to the country and profitable to themselves.

Consolidation—"Monsieur Tonson come Again."

The Legislature is about to pass another bill consolidating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad, this time including, also, the Western North Carolina Railroad. The bill proposes to mortgage the State's interest in the two former roads, and possibly that of the private stockholders in order to finish the Western Extension to the Tennessee line. One of the chief arguments in favor of the passage of the bill is to prevent the sale of the Sate's interest in the North Carolina Railroad. One wrong is proposed to be done to prevent another.

If the North Carolina Railroad is obliged to be consolidated either with the roads leading to Norfolk, or with the one to Newbern and Morehead City, then as North Carolinians we say let it be consolidated with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. But neither good policy nor justice demand its union with either.

We see our esteemed friend, Major JOHN HUGHES, has been before a caucus of the members of the Legislature in the interest of his city in behalf of the passage of this new consolidation bill. We honor him none the less for his efforts in favor of Newbern, and his example in this respect is worthy of imitation by some of our own influential citizens who seem singularly neglectful of the interests of Wilmington. Major HUGHES urged the adoption of the bill upon the Western members upon the ground that the East had been heavily taxed to support improvements in the West, and had not as yet received any corresponding benefit. The adoption of the consolidation bill would, in the Major's opinion, go in some manner towards paying Eastern North Carolina for her outlay in the way of taxes towards improving the West. There is force in this and we might agree entirely with the argument, if, like our friend, we had brought ourselves to think Newbern and Morehead City was Eastern North Carolina. But as the people of Wilmington and this section feel the weight of these same taxes, we cannot altogether see the justice of legislating against us for the benefit of Craven and Carteret.

And again, (and we repeat what we have heretofore urged) that while the people along the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, including the city of Newbern, subscribed absolutely nothing to the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, *citizens of Wilmington subscribed one tenth of the entire amount subscribed by private individuals.* More than one hundred thousand dollars of stock in that Company is owned to-day in this city by original stockholders or their immediate legal representatives. Is it just to use the property of these persons to build up other cities to the detriment of their own?

Again, we are opposed to the consolidation of these roads upon the ground of public policy. The consolidation of these three roads from the Atlantic to the Tennessee line would create a powerful and wealthy monopoly, under political management, which would corrupt and control the legislation of the State. It would place North Carolina in the power of this great railroad, as New Jersey now is of her great railroad monopoly. The Littlefields and Swepsons, who we hope are temporary inflictions, would grow into permanent importance and power. We would have our Fisks and Goulds in North Carolina dictating laws for the government of the State. Rather than witness the existence of a powerful and dangerous railroad monopoly in North Carolina, we would prefer to have the North Carolina Railroad continue to build up the cities and enrich the roads of other States which it has long done under, we believe, honest but mistaken notions of good policy.

We do not believe trade should be forced from its natural channels in the interests of any locality. Yet we do not think there is any necessity to manage the internal improvements of one State, constructed by imposing heavy burdens upon its citizens, in the interests of the people and railroads of other States. Such a course must be detrimental to the public welfare and is certainly not in accordance with the views and purposes for which these great works were projected and built. We have always thought that if just and fair business men controlled our railroads, who were actuated only by practical results in their management, and had no personal or political favors or prejudices to subserve, that there would always be a practical consolidation of these roads without any legislation, bound together by mutual and public interests. There is no good reason why cars loaded at Charlotte, or Morganton, or Asheville and Duck Town, when the road is completed to these latter points, should not discharge their freight upon the wharves of Wilmington, Newbern, Morehead City or Norfolk, just as the shipper desired, upon terms just to all the connecting roads. This can and should be done. It is a plain business transaction, by which both the roads and the people would derive the greatest amount of benefit. It is not right to compel the Morganton merchant or planter to receive or send his freight through Norfolk or Wilmington if he can do so cheaper through Newbern or *vice versa.* Nor should he be compelled to purchase his groceries in Norfolk if he can do better or as well in Wilmington or Newbern by freight tariffs discriminating in favor of the former.

We are satisfied that if President SMITH is let alone, and if he will discard all personal and political prejudices, he can and will manage the North Carolina Railroad so that the folly of consolidation and the crime of selling the State's interest will be manifest to all. Our Railroads have, like the State, been greatly retarded in their reconstruction and recuperation by too much legislation. The present General Assembly has not touched one of our roads, to assist it, that it has not injured. None of them are as well off as before the legislation in their favor. We should advise them to withdraw the "aid" which they have extended, and "severely" let them alone for the future. We have an idea that BRIDGERS, and FREMONT, and COWAN, and MACRAE, and SMITH, and JOHNSTON, and TATE know more about Railroads than the whole batch of Seymours and Cuffee Mayos of the Legislature. Let us confide our Railroad interests to their keeping; at least in our legislation consult their views and be governed by their opinions.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We learn from the Rutherfordton *Vindicator* that the Engineers on the survey of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad have reached that place, having completed the survey. Without any wish to dictate or find fault with the authorities of this road it does seem to us this survey smacks just a little of humbugery, and in the present financial condition of the Company, the expense of which can be ill afforded. There is no prospect of an early completion of the road to Rutherfordton, and it is wrong to hold out false hopes by a costly survey. The line has been surveyed sufficient for all practical purposes, and all the money which the Company may have should be expended in building the road upon the sections already surveyed and partially finished. As we have said before it is only by *economy* and patience the affairs of this road can be brought successfully through the crisis which how presses heavily upon it. Expenditures must be confined to matters of direst necessity, and every energy bent to forwarding the extension of the road.

We watch with jealous care everything connected with this great work. Wilmington's future is more closely allied with its completion and success than any other work finished or projected. President SLOAN and Superintendent GUION have our sympathies in their important labors, and so far as we are permitted to extend them, will receive our cheerful aid. The present deplorable financial condition of the road, for which they are in no way officially responsible, is a subject of regret by all its friends, but we trust they have the determination and the energy to rise above present difficulties and we hope they will have the power to overcome them.

Party Organization.

We see that Governor HOLDEN, in his capacity as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has issued a call for the meeting of that body in Raleigh "on business of much importance," on the 22d day of the present month. While we think good taste might have left this business to some one else than the Governor of the State, we believe it to be a wise movement of the party to look to its organization in view of the pending canvass for members of the Legislature.

We refer to this matter here to suggest some conference upon the part of the Conservative people of the State previous to that election, and as early as practical. There are some differences of opinion, more as to policy than principle, we are led to believe, among the opponents of Radicalism, but the extravagancies and corruptions of that party have been so great, and reformation is so imperatively demanded, that we do not anticipate any difficulty in bringing together all the elements of opposition to the present incompetent and corrupt State government upon a common platform, just and honorable alike to all.

We therefore respectfully suggest the meeting together of the late Executive Committee, or such of them as have not been led astray seeking after the flesh-pots of Radicalism, to call a Convention of Conservatives, or if thought more advisable, let the call be made by members of the present Legislature previous to their adjournment. We are no stickler as to the mode by which the movement to re-organize the party for the coming conflict is inaugurated. We will do much to insure harmony. Our object is to save North Carolina from the foul embrace of Radicalism, and we will endorse any proper and honorable means to accomplish this object. Our political principles are well known. We wear them written upon our foreheads, and we will enter into no party association that will separate us from the National Democratic party; but we will join any North Carolina organization to rid our State of the corrupt and disgraceful men who are fast bringing ruin upon our people. When North Carolina is redeemed and regenerated, then we can adjust conscientious differences of principle between those who labor only for the real welfare and the glory of the State.

We believe there should be a conference between gentlemen from all portions of the State, to effect such a political organization as will insure victory in the important Legislative election next Summer, and therefore submit the proposition to our friends.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 9. 1870.

Editors of the Journal—The editorial on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad in this morning's edition of the JOURNAL, being applicable only to the Engineering Department, for which I am solely responsible, I cannot remain quiet under intimations or reflections that any transactions of the Company with which I am connected has received the sanction, or even the "smack," of humbuggery,

To enable you to do justice to me and to the "officers" of this Road, and to remove, as far as practicable, the false impression of wanton expenditure that the article is calculated to produce, I request that you will endeavor to obliterate the effects of conjecture by the publication of a single statement of facts, easily to have been obtained.

West of the Pee Dee and West of Cherryville, in Gaston county—except where the grading has already been done—undergrowth had sprung up, the pegs and stations had all rotted and traces of the located line had been effaced by the lapse of time. Anticipating a vigorous prosecution of the work, an engineer was employed on each division of the Road, and work was staked for the contractors.

The business of those engineers and their rodmen has been to stake off work for the contractors, and—except in one instance, and that on the Eastern Division—to lay off and re-stake the old located line. The question of economy is whether it had been better for the engineers to have remained unoccupied a larger portion of their time, or to have been fully occupied in resetting the lines under officers who had originally surveyed and located them, and were of course more familiar with the location and could re-establish it more cheaply than strangers could at some future day? The only new survey that was made is that between the Union County Line and Charlotte. The propriety and economy of this survey—at the cost of only an additional Engineer and two or three axe men—has been established fully to the satisfaction of the officers, by a saving over the old located line, in the distance of eight miles, of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) cubic yards of excavation and embankment, without increasing the length of the line.

I trust "that zealous care for everything connected with this great work" will induce you to notice a fact, that the officers of this Company have not knowingly disregarded the interests confided to them, at all events so far as the present instance has been the occasion of criticism.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. S. GUION.

It gives us pleasure to publish the foregoing letter from Mr. GUION. It will doubtless prove satisfactory to the stockholders of the Company, who must have been surprised equally as much as we were at the announcement of a corps of engineers having completed a survey of the road to Rutherfordton. So far as to the possibility of our obtaining the facts in regard to the survey, we have been led to suppose that anything we might think or publish in regard to this road was a matter of perfect indifference to the present officers. We have made statements based upon what we regarded as the best of evidence as to the progress and management of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and we have seen what we had reason to believe were official but indirect denials of our information in the columns of cotemporaries. So far as any personal disrespect to us was intended, we could well afford to laugh at it, but it was a display of feeling with which we could have no sympathy, nor could it possibly lessen our interest in the welfare of the work.

It is hardly necessary for us to say, which we do, that our article was in no way intended as a reflection upon Mr. GUION. We could not have supposed that he had ordered a survey of the road to Rutherfordton, and our strictures had no reference to the manner in which the survey had been performed. We took it for granted that it had been ordered by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors and we only desired to condemn what we believed was a useless expense. We regret that he made a personal application of what we intended as a reflection upon the general management of the Company. But Mr. GUION knows us well enough to know that we will do what we believe to be our duty without regard to personal considerations. We have no fault to find with him in the discharge of his official duties. So far as we know he devotes his abilities and energies to the best interests of the Road, and personally we have the kindliest feelings towards him. But he must remember we have duties as important as are his and as imperative upon us. When we find fault with him as a public officer we will express it in such language as will convey our meaning and cannot be misunderstood.

If we are led into errors in any statements in regard to this or any other road, we are always glad to make corrections, for we would be unwilling to misrepresent our enemies, much less our friends. But we cannot be driven from a performance of duty even at the expense of forfeiting the good opinion of those who should respect our honesty and candor.

We are glad that our article has caused an explanation of the survey, and we are not surprised that the present administration of the road should base its calculations upon the faith of the value of bonds upon which it went into power, but in doing so it was not warranted by public opinion in regard to the honesty and capacity of men who manage the finances and manipulate the bonds of the State.

France and Free Trade.

The French Chambers have determined, by the decisive vote of 201 to 22, to adhere to the existing commercial treaties with England, whose negotiation, the work of Mr. Cobden, was hailed with satisfaction on both sides of the channel, no less by the French than by the English themselves.—Nine years of experience has thoroughly tested and proved the wisdom of the policy then agreed upon, and the statistics of trade show that the great manufacturing districts of France have good cause to support the Franco-English treaties, which have been most beneficent in their effect upon the finances and general material interests of the people.

Between 1861, time of the ratification of the treaty, and 1868, the export of champagne increased from 6,900,000 to 12,800,000 bottles; the quantity of wool carded at Rheims increased from 900,000 kilogrammes to nearly 3,000,000. The value of tissues and other goods manufactured at the same place, increased in five years from fcs. 75,000,000 to fcs, 105,000,000, notwithstanding the fall in prices which ensued upon the ending of the Confederate war. And a correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the Rheims manufacturers, so far from complaining of enjoying less protection than formerly, (as it was expected by some that they would do,) only desired to proceed further in the direction of free trade, and in fact to see all existing duties abolished. They declared, at a public meeting, that coal, iron, utensils, machines, building materials and chemical products should also be put on the free list, because the duties imposed on them "only served "to increase the cost price of the produc- "tion of their own manufactured goods." The result of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution concluding with the opinion "that the treaty of commerce should "not only not be denounced, but its pro- "visions extended by new and progres- "sive reforms in the same direction." So much for what the great manufacturing centre of Rheims thinks of the comparative merits of free trade and a prohibitory tariff. At least forty towns, more or less engaged in manufactures, took the same view of the question; and we have the government's answer in the action of the Corps Legislatif on the 28th of January.—No act of Napoleon's reign has so much benefited France as his adoption of the assential principles of free trade, and he reaps the benefit of it in the hearty support which his government has received from the great mass of the French people.

EXTRAVAGANT.—It strikes us as a piece of useless extravagance for Farriss to be purchasing manure for the flower borders in the Capitol Square while Moring is in the Legislature.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

HAVE YOU SEEN HIM?—Somebody said Littlefield was coming to Raleigh and would get here last night—have you seen him? Somebody said Swepson was coming—have you seen *him?* You may bet your bottom dollar they will not both be in Raleigh at the same, time yet awhile, if they can help it.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

We understand that a white infant child supposed to have been born out of due time, was found in one of the pits near the Rudasill mine on Saturday afternoon last. It had been wrapped in some old cloth and thrown into the pit. No clue to the parties perpetrating the deed has as yet been discovered.—Charlotte *Observer.*

THAT MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE.—On Monday placards were posted on every lamp-post and fence and pump in the city, and a notice published in the Standard, calling a Republican meeting at the Court House on Monday night. Well, Monday night came; the gas was lighted in the Court House; the bell was rung; and after awhile, the bell was rung again; and then after waiting a little, somebody rung the bell; then a crowd of anxious patriots, like the heaving of a mighty ocean wave, didn't come! and stirring resolutions endorsing the present administration and defending the united Rads of the State against the foul aspersions of envious disorganizers, introduced and sustained by eloquent addresses and unanswerable argument wasn't passed; a full report of which, with all the fine flourish of introduction and poetic peroration, which Pike is so good a hand at, when he has not watched too assiduously the flow of that "castalian fount," didn't appear in the Standard, of Tuesday morning. The question is, who killed cock-robin?—or, if nobody killed him, how came he to die—yea, "die and make no sign," even in the columns of the Standard?—Ral. *Sentinel.*

SUPREME COURT, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1870. Court met at the usual hour, Justice Settle absent.

The following cases from the 6th District were called and argued, to-wit:

Wilder vs. Mebane, Wake. Graham for plaintiff; Phillips and Battle for defendant.

Russ vs. High, Wake. Rogers and Batchelor for plaintiff; Fowle and Badger for defendant.

State vs. Marsh, Johnston. Attorney General for State; no counsel for defendant.

Rogers vs. Goodwin, Northampton.—Bragg for plaintiff; Barnes and W. W. Peebles for defendant.

Captain William Biggs, an Attorney-at-Law from Edgecome, was in Court today. It is his intention to bring before this Court the question whether Judge Jones was right in ruling him in contempt of Court for publishing in the Tarboro' "Southerner" an editorial reflecting upon His Honor, E. W. Jones. Capt. Biggs has engaged the services of a brilliant array of counsel to conduct his case. Hons. W. A. Graham, E. F. Moore, Thomas Bragg and Dan'l G. Fowler will appear for him in this Court.

At 1 p. m. Court adjourned.

On Monday evening, opinions were delivered as follows, to wit:

By Pearson, C. J.:—In Linker vs. Burson, from Cabarrus—error, *venire de novo.*

In State vs. John W. Thomas, from Guilford, error, *venire de novo.*

By Reade, J.:—In Martin vs. Cuthberson, from Cabarrus, no error, judgment affirmed.

In Hays vs. Hays, from Caldwell, error, order reversed.

By Rodman, J.:—In Thompson vs. Berry, from Iredell, no error, judgment affirmed.

In Berry vs. Thompson, from Iredell, error, judgment reversed, and demurrer overruled.

By Dick, J.:—In Correna M. Avery, *ex parte*, from Burke, error, reversed.

In McKay vs. Smitherman, from Montgomery, no error, judgment affirmed.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

A Mobile youth recently read from his Bible: "Let not the wicked trump over me."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Franking Privilege—Judge Busteed—The Gold Investigation—Is the President and Wife Guilty?—The Vacant Judgeship—Selling Cadetships, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1870.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege was discussed in the Senate yesterday, and it was very evident that the Senate was *en rapport* with the House in regard to curtailing their privileges. The House, by the almost unanimous manner in which they passed the bill, proved their inconsistency in not desiring their bantling to become the law of the land. Had they for a moment supposed that the bill they passed was to go on the statute books they would not have dared to have deprived the press of the privileges that they now enjoy; but knowing that the Senate, having a less direct responsibility, could do what they dared not, in the face of the petitions that are being poured in on them, they placed the responsibility of defeating the measure on the Senate. The further consideration in the Senate was voted down, and most probably the bill will be returned to the House, and will slumber in that quiet that knows no awaking.

The question of impeaching Judge Dick Busteed has not been determined by the Judiciary Committee, but it is most probable that the report will be favorable to the New York carpet-bagger Judge.

The gold investigation committee have under consideration the question of summoning Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Corbin. The very best endeavors of General Garfield and friends have been directed towards whitewashing the parties to whom suspicion has been directed. I desire to call the attention of the people to the minority report that will be made by S. S. Cox, of New York, who will give the plain, unvarnished truth, let it hurt whom it may. If Jas. Fisk and Jay Gould are to be believed on oath, a President and wife were interested in the gold swindle, and it is but right that if such is the case the country should know it.

Now that Mr. Hoar has been rejected, as we mentioned some time since he would be, there are a number of names presented for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court. Thos. J. Durant is very strongly pressed, but in view of the assertion of General Grant, that having canvassed all the prominent Southern gentlemen and that there was no one that he could trust, I am at a loss to know whom he could appoint, except, indeed, it might be Judge Advocate General Joe Holt, of Kentucky, and his loyalty is beyond question, having helped to hang Mrs. Surratt, an innocent woman, according to Ben But'er.

General Slocum, of New York, called the attention of the House to the fact that Congressmen were advertising in the New York papers to sell cadetships in the Military Academy at West Point. Judge Woodward mentioned a case that came under his own notice. An investigation was agreed upon and it is to extend back to members of other Congresses. Let's have the facts.

Southern Bonds in New York.

The Wall Street Journal, a paper of character, devoted to the subject of Banks, Finance, &c., has the following in its issue of the 29th January, which possesses an interest for Southern as well as Northern readers. We commend its perusal to the financial Solomons of our own State.

Southern State Bonds continue slow, excepting in Tennessee's and Missouri's which show some activity.

The unprincipled and reckless manner in which the credit of the Southern States is being manipulated, ought to fire every correct thinking Northern capitalist with alarm and indignation.

Since the war closed, the Legislature of Tennessee has issued and put upon Southern markets about twenty-five millions of indebtedness, the proceeds of which (it turns out upon investigation,) to the extent of nearly three quarters, have passed into the hands of the "ring," the State receiving comparatively little or no benefit from this large issue of her bonds. No wonder that the citizens of the State refuse to recognize this debt in any way, being content—just to let it alone—making no provision for the payment of either principal or interest—not now, nor hereafter.

The shameless manner in which the finances of the honest "Old North State" (North Carolina) has been manipulated, must immediately, however, attract attention. A party of unscrupulous Northern politicians, aided by a few men, "native to the manor born," and if anything, more depraved and disreputable than themselves, have bribed the Legislature, composed it is said, largely of negroes and unprincipled whites, to issue about Sixteen Millions of what they call "Special Tax Bonds." Some ten or more millions of these bonds have been put upon this market, through the aid and influence of one or more so called prominent houses in this city, at a price ranging from 50 to 65 cents on the dollar—thus putting into the hands of the "ring" not less than five million of dollars, not ten per cent. of which has been spent upon the roads, nor for any public work or use in the State. The Presidents of the roads to whom were issued these bonds, in blocks, have been called upon by an alarmed and indignant people to tell what they have done with this large amount of money. Instead of answering like honest agents some of them have fled the State, and evade in every way all inquiries. The Legislature has at length become alarmed, and a bill has been hastily passed restraining the Treasurer from paying another dollar of interest, either upon the New or old bonds; also instructing the Attorney General to cause a bill to be field to test before the Supreme Court of that State immediately the constitutionality of the issue of the "special tax" bonds. It is proper to state that there is not a fair legal mind in the State who does not say that the entire batch of "special tax bonds" is illegal, and therefore worthless. The people are clamorous for this decision, and it is expected the Supreme Court will so decide.

The language of the people of these States is to those of the North:

"Gentlemen, against every remonstrance that could be made you have persistently insisted upon the right to govern us, by men thoroughly unprincipled and dishonest; it is these men whom you have placed over us that have perpetrated this great wrong. You have bought these bogus bonds from your friends. Now you can keep them, and we shall never question your right to do so."

Ground Over.

It has often been said of this one and that,
When too many faults have been seen,
'Twould be better to be ground over
If some one could make the machine.
This looks very well when first it appears,
That something far better made,
But I fancy the stuff, when brought to the mill,
Might spoil the machine and the trade.

The Home Journal, under the head of "Matrimonial engagements" has the following:

Judge Hamburg, of Philadelphia, to Miss Madge Elias, formerly of Charlotte N. C.

Mark Twain in the Buffalo Express.

Fried Frenchman—A Dinner with the King of the Cannibal Islands.

"Now as I regard the missionaries," continued the King reflectively, scratching his head with the fork which I had presented him, and which he had already learned to use a good deal, though not always in a strictly legitimate way, "as regards those missionaries, I will say that their landing here was unexpected, but I hastened to give them every protection.—And I gave them full privilege to teach. They were the first whites that some of my people had seen, and of course these simples native had a natural curiosity to experiment upon them! I could not reasonably deny them this little gratification, though I counselled them to practice as little cruelty upon the strangers as was campatible with a fair desire for information and the necessity for wholesome amusement. They removed Johnson's ears, and that was a thing I regretted seriously, until it was explained to me that a great chief's little sick child desired them to play with—and if you could have seen how much more contented and restful the poor young thing was after it acquired them you would have felt how blessed a thing it is to be able to contribute to the happiness of even a little child."

"It was the impulse of a generous heart—it was a spirit of liberality as rare as it is beautiful. And how did Johnson like it?"

"Oh, Johnson said it was the will of God. It was like Johnson to say that.—But the missionaries were right well treated on the whole. The natives tried various interesting experiments upon them, such as scorching them, and scalping them, and all that sort of thing, and I killed one of them myself; not in malice, but because I had a curious caprice to see how he would go with onions. He was a failure. Old and tough. Underdone, my wahine said—a shade too venerable, I said. Give me pungency and tenderness for a combination. Onions and infancy is my idea of comfort. You people don't know how to cook. No, as I was saying, the Kanakas experimented a good deal on the missionaries in the interest of science, and the experiments were generally fatal, though I urged them not to waste the missionaries, for we could not know when we would have another lot. But among those that survived was Williams, and it was he that sent home those damaging reports to your country, in which he spoke of the treatment of his brethren in a peevish, fault-finding spirit, ill-becoming his sacred calling. I suppose your people believed every word of it, and just jumped to the conclusion that we were a base, inhospitable race. Never explained about Johnson's ears, perhaps?—never told why I killed that other fellow?—confound me, it does seem to me that some people take pleasure in misrepresenting things, and bringing obloquy upon their fellow-creatures.—Sometimes I feel as if I had rather be dead and at rest. The world seems so shameless in its judgments, and one's life is so embittered by the malicious criticisms of those whose hearts are not in sympathy with him."

"It was pitiful in that Williams after all you had done for his party."

"I should say so! But never mind, let's be cheerful, any way. How are you making out? Let me help you to a fried plantain. Take some more of the pup?—No! Try some of the human being? By George, this fellow is done to a charm.—You'll like him. He was a Frenchman—splendid chap—young, and hale, and hearty—beautiful to look upon. Do you prefer white meat or dark? Let me help you to some of the breast? Ah, me, I have known this youngster for thirteen years—fished with him, swam with him, sailed with him, gave a couple of my sisters and four aunts to him. I loved him. He was always good. He is good now."

Taking up a fragment of his late brother-in-law, the King took a bite, and then gazed long and pensively upon the remainder, till by-and-bye the muscles of his mouth began to twitch with emotion, and presently two or three great tears swelled from his eyes and coursed down his cheeks. Then, in a choking voice, he murmured:

"Alas, they have fried him!"

I laid down the breast-bone of deceased, and burst into tears also. Such is the sympathetic power of grief. It was nothing whether they fried him or boiled him; it was nothing to me how this poor foreigner was cooked; I was only eating him out of vain curiosity, and not because I loved him, not because I respected him, not because I wished to curry favor with his relatives. Yet I wept.

"They have fried him!" said the King. "Alas, poor Gaultier. However, let us cheer up; let us be content. But I will have my cook for breakfast for this, and I will fry *him*, and see how he likes it. There is nothing like a sharp example to teach a man, my friend. But don't be idle, sir; take some more of the fried Frenchman. I ought to be ashamed to offer you such a dish, but you see how I am situated. He ought to have been baked—this fellow ought. We always bake a Frenchman; we never think of frying him. But I wish you had known this fellow—so kind, so gentle, so loving, and you see yourself how tender he is. But that Williams business; I wish you would straighten that up for me when you go back to America. If your people could only know the facts in the case, they would not blame me. It is a little hard, after I have spent all these years in building up a good name, to have it all knocked in the head by this shabby adventurer. Now, what he called a 'hideous revel,' and a 'feast of devils,' and all sorts of vile and wicked names, was nothing in the world, I give you my sacred honor, but a simple barbecue—seventeen old crippled natives, no account under the sun, just an expense to the community, and I fricassed them to give a little treat to some visiting town chiefs (aldermen you call them in your country), who were here for a day or two from Fejee Island. 'Feast of devils,' indeed—made of dried and skinny old rapscallions that the island is a thousand times better off without, and I am sure it was honorable in us to be hospitable to those strangers.—Though between you and me it was an awful swindle on them—though, oh, don't mention it!—more cholera morbus and indigestion and general suffering among those chiefs, *you* never saw the like of it in your life! Now, Twain, you see how much truth there was in William's statements—all that row about nothing. You can set this thing right in your country—you can do it easy—simply just explain the facts—and anything I can do for you I'll do it—you can depend on *me.* Send me a copy of your weekly. I can't read it, but a little literature can't hurt a man anyhow. Cæsar's ghost!"

"Oh, heaven! what is the matter, your gracious majesty?"

Oh, misery! oh, murder! oh, desperation!"

"Oh, *what* is it, your imperial majesty! I beseech you?"

He had sprang to his feet, and his fixed eyes were staring wildly at the fried meat before him.

"Oh, my brain reels! This hair a Frenchman's hair? There *must* be some mistake! A horrid suspicion burst upon me! Ah, what is this I see?—this thing—this accusing mark! *A strawberry on the left arm!*—it is, it is my long lost brother!"

Alas, it was even so. it was his long lost brother—what was left of him. Poor, poor fellow, he was only fit to be shovelled into a basket and given to the poor, now. The King fell to the floor insensible. He grew worse and worse, and the next day his removal to the country was ordered. Many sympathizing relatives and friends followed the palanquin and did what they could to alleviate the sufferings of their unhappy sovereign.

It turned out afterward that the sweetheart of the Frenchman had made a surreptitious exchange of marketing in the King's kitchen before daylight on that fatal day. She had bought the King's brother from a wandering tribe that belonged in the great wilderness at the other end of the island. She bought him purposely to make that exchange, though of course she did not know who he was.—The girl and the Frenchman escaped from the island in a canoe that very night, and were happily married or drowned, I don't know which. I would have liked to have that Frenchman.

STATE NEWS.

Dr. Hoyt, near Onslow county, N. C., gathered from one plant, thirty-six ounces of cotton.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—General Canby, in command of the Department of Virginia in which is embraced North Carolina, has ordered Companies E and F, 1st Infantry, to Raleigh to relieve the Companies of the 8th Infantry now there. Bt. Colonel S. B. Hayman takes command.—Companies K. and I., Fourth Artilery, are ordered to Fort Macon to relieve the Companies of the 8th Infantry. Company G, Fourth Artilery goes to Fort Johnson and relieves the Company of the 8th Infantry now stationed at that post. The 8th Infantry is transferred to the Department of the South. The post at Chapel Hill in this State has been discontinued.

CONFLAGRATION AT BEAUFORT.—A most calamitous fire occurred at Beaufort on Thursday night. The conflagration began at Lambert's store, on the South side of Front street, and the flames rapidly communicated to the adjacent building. Though the citizens and the Oceanic fire company labored assiduously and zealously to check the devouring elements, the headway the flames had attained and the contiguity of the burning buildings, rendered their efforts comparatively unavailing. It was only by pulling down the establishment of Mr. W. C. Lewis that the fire was finally stopped.

The business houses completely destroyed were those of Messrs. Lambert, Lewis Fulcher, Wm. V. Geffroy, W. C. Lewis and Geo. L. Hone. Other buildings were more or less damaged.

The entire loss will not fall far short of $20,000, very little of which was covered by insurance.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

RATHER SALTY.—When Mr. Welker's bill was under consideration on Thursday, "relating to the bonds issued to Railroads in 1868 and 1869," he moved to strike out of the preamble these words: "WHEREAS, the people of the State believe the several acts of Railroad incorporation to have been hastily and inconsiderately made, without sufficiently guarding the interests of the State," &c.

This was a little too much. The admission was too candid. It was a confession of the inability of the Republican party to control the affairs of State. The Senator from Jackson opposed the motion to strike out, alleging that the people were entitled to this admission, and as the Senate had on the first and second reading agreed to the preamble, he hoped the motion would not prevail. But this *truth* was struck out. The people, however, know it is a truth, and will hardly forget it on account of its being stricken out of the preamble.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

N. C. REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AGENCY.—Several days ago we inserted an advertisement of this corporation, under the new auspices and management of E. J. Krebs & Co., the lessees of the charter, franchises, &c., of the original corporators. We refer those having connection with the Agency by purchase of tickets or otherwise to the advertisement, for information in regard to plans for the future.

Before making any editorial notice of the advertisement, or the change in the management of the affairs of the Company we took pains to inquire respecting the ability of those into whose hands the matter has passed, and on this point we are satisfied, namely, that they have the financial ability to carry out their pledges; our conviction is, also, that they intend to carry them out in good faith.

So far as the morality or legality of the business is concerned, we have nothing to say; it is a matter for the consideration of those who deal with them, either by the purchase of tickets, or putting property in their hands for disposal. The new management will soon make further announcements to the public through the papers, and by their agents, as to their further plans.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SUPREME COURT—*Saturday, Feb. 5th.*—The Court met at the usual hour.

Mr. Justice Settle has been called home by the death of his child.

In the Court Room this morning the attendance was not as large as heretofore during the week. The following cases were argued:

Melton vs. Munday, Buncombe. F. H. Busbee for the plaintiff, Merrimon for the defendant.

Henry vs. Rich, Buncombe. Battle & Sons for plaintiff, Phillips and Merrimon for defendant.

Swepson vs. Summey, Buncombe. Phillips and Merrimon for plaintiff, no counsel for defendant.

The case of State vs. Lyttle was placed at the end of the docket.

Upon motion of J. H. Busbee, supported by affidavit of G. U. Folk, of counsel for appellant, the case of Harper vs. Spainhour was reinstated upon the docket, and continued.

The cases from the Twelfth and Sixth Districts will be taken up next week. The latter district will probably occupy about two weeks, after which the cases placed at the end of the docket will be argued.

Court adjourned until Monday, at 10 o'clock a. m.—Raleigh *Standard.*

CAPT. J. W. PLUMMER.—This gentleman, who has served so faithfully and satisfactorily as Mail Agent on the W., C. & R. R. R. since the war, it will be seen by the following letter from Hon. O. H. Dockery, has resigned his position. Capt. Plummer is tired of the complainings and slanderous charges of vindictive enemies and has concluded to abandon public service. He enters into business in Robeson county; and has our best wishes for his success.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1870.

Capt. Plummer—Yours to hand. I appreciate your views in tendering your resignation. I was determined to uphold you until the Government had every facility to investigate the base charges against you. Now they fail, and you voluntarily resign, with no suspicion attached to your conduct by good men.

You will ever, Captain, have my grateful acknowledgments for favors, and kindest wishes for your future welfare and happiness. Your resignation will take effect February 28, 1870.

Truly yours, DOCKERY.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb, 4, 1870.

FROM THE HOUSE.

Bill granting the consent of the State to the United States to purchase certain lands in the city of Wilmington to erect Custom House, Post Office, &c. Referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By A. H. Galloway, colored: Bill to protect Married Women against the violence of brutal husbands: Referred.

By Mr. Barnes: Bill to incorporate the town of Black Creek in the County of Wilson: Referred.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to compel persons to work on Public Roads. This bill requires all able bodied persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are liable to work on Public Roads, and wilfully refuse to do so, after having been notified according to law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court before whom it is tried. The Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under this act.]

Mr. Forkner moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to amend the title as follows: "Bill to compel poor men to keep up the Public Roads." Lost.

Mr. McLaughlin moved to strike out 18 years of age and insert 21, which was adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to amend the 1st section by the addition of the following proviso. *Provided*, That no person owning less than $500 worth of property shall be required to work over two days on the Road in any one year, which was voted down.

Mr. Love moved to strike out 21 years of age and insert "18 years and 1 day" so as to read between the ages of 18 years and 1 day and 45.

The question was divided, 21 was stricken out and the blank was filled by inserting 18 years and 1 day.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was voted down, and the bill passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill relating to the bonds issued to Railroads in 1868 and 1869.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of North Carolina, article eight, section first, reserve to the General Assembly the right "to alter or repeal all general laws or special acts of incorporation; and whereas, the people of the State (believe the several acts of Railroad incorporation to have been hastily and inconsiderately made without sufficiently guarding the interests of the State, and as they) express manifest discontent under the burdens of taxation imposed upon them for the payment of interest on the bonds that have been sold at an extremely depreciated price, or on bonds that are in the hands of Railroad officials, and without benefit to the State; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the several Treasurers of those Railroad Companies to whose Presidents bonds of the State have been issued under ordinance of the Convention of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or acts of the General Assembly of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or have been turned over to said Presidents by their predecessors, be required to deposit with the Treasurer of the State an extract, sworn to from their books showing the amount paid over to the Company as the proceeds of the sale of said bonds, or portions of said bonds, and the Treasurer may require the exhibition of the books of the Company in proof of the statement, and that the price thus shown to have been received for those bonds shall be the value that shall govern the Treasurer of the State in executing the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That the Treasurer be forbidden to issue to such Railroad Companies any bonds authorized but not yet issued; that he further be forbidden to pay interest on the bonds issued or sold on more than the amount realized from them, and that he shall never pay of the principal when due more than what was realized for them when sold, as for instance, if a one thousand dollar bond only realized two hundred dollars, interest shall only be paid on two hundred dollars, and that when such bond of one thousand dollars matures only a principal of two hundred dollars shall be paid for its redemption, and that it shall be lawful for persons holding such bonds to return them to the Treasurer with proper authentication of what was realized for them, and when presented so as to amount to the sum of one thousand dollars the Treasurer shall issue new bonds to them to the amount of their value, bearing six per cent. interest and payable as before.

SEC. 3. That all Railroad Companies, or their officers specified above, are hereby forbidden to sell any bonds yet in their possession until authorized by future legislation, but shall return them to the Treasurer of the State, who shall receipt for them; but if any bonds be sold in violation of this act the Treasurer of the State is forbidden ever to pay principal or interest on such bonds.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

On motion of Mr. Welker the preamble of the bill was amended by striking out all after the word "State" in the 4th line to the word "express" in the 7th line.

This bill was discussed at some length. Messrs. Blythe, Sweet and Hayes spoke in opposition to it and

Mr. Welker urged its adoption.

Mr. Sweet moved to strike out the preamble, which was voted down, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Forkner, Hayes, Hyman, (col.) Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Smith and Sweet—12.

Mr. Forkner moved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the old bonds as well as to the new, and not more than the face of the bonds shall be paid in any event, which was voted down, those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Forkner, Hayes, Hyman, col. Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Respass, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens and Sweet—16.

Mr. Sweet in explanation of his vote on Mr. F's amendment, said he would vote in the affirmative, on the principle that if you are going to be a rogue be a big rogue.

Mr. Welker called the previous question, which was sustained, and the bill passed its third reading by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Cherry, Cook, Davis, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Long, Mason, Melchor, McLaughlin, Murphy, Respass, Robbins, Shoffner, Welker, Whiteside and Winstead—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Blythe, Colgrove, Forkner, Galloway, col. Hayes, Hyman, col. Jones, of Columbus, Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Smith, Stephens and Sweet—14.

Mr. Forkner arose to a question of privilege and said he should enter his protest against the passage of the bill, he desired to say also that he was a member of the National Republican party of the United States but did not belong to the party of Republicans who had signified by their votes in favor of the bill just passed, that they were in favor of repudiation.

Mr. Blythe said he endorsed what the Senator from Surry had just said, he was opposed to repudiation, but when Republicans repudiate that which is of vital interest to the people of his section, he should take the stump and advocate the wiping out of the whole indebtedness at one stroke.

Mr. Lindsay said he desired to congratulate the true Republican party of North Carolina, in this important triumph over those men who pretended and claimed to belong to the Grand National Republican party.

Mr. Forkner said he felt that the insinuations thrown out by the Senator from Rockingham were intended for him personally, and desired to explain his true position. He belonged to the National Republican party, because that party went into the campaign last fall for President of the United States on the platform of non-repudiation, and the Democrats went into the campaign advocating repudiation, he was opposed to repudiation either in the national or State government.

Mr. Barnes said that the Senator from Craven (Mr. Sweet) in his remarks alluded to the passage of the bill as a victory or jubilee of the Democrats, he desired to know if the Senator from Henderson and the Senator from Surry repudiated their party for the purpose of coming over. If so the Democrats did not look upon it as a victory.

Mr. Forkner said he desired to be understood as repudiating any party or set of men who were in favor of repudiating one dollar of North Carolina's just debt.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, said he desired to remind Senators that they were not at a party caucus.

Mr. Davis and other Senators indulged in a few remarks in relation to this subject, at the close of which the third reading of bills was resumed.

Bill to make the office of Superior Court Clerk in the city of Wilmington, a salaried office, passed.

Bill to authorize the Superintendent of Public Works to sell the State's interest in the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road, passed.

Bill to amend an act passed 1855 creating one million of preferred stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Stephens moved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso, *Provided*, that the first dividend declared by the road shall be appropriated to the payment of the *per diem* of members of the General Assembly.

The Chair ruled that the amendment was improper, consequently out of order.

A. H. Galloway, col., moved to lay the bill on the table. Voted down.

Mr. Stephens moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4, 1870.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By G. W. Price: A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Building Association. Referred.

Mr. Pou arose to a question of privilege. He said a resolution was passed by the House authorizing him as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to summon Messrs. Littlefield and Swepson by telegraph to appear before said committee. He did not know the whereabouts of either of the gentlemen, and asked information on the subject of any person who might have it, in order that he might be able to obey the requirements of the resolution, &c.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to endow the University. (Published.)

The question recurred upon Mr. Seymour's amendment to Mr. Hodnett's amendment.

Mr. Seymour withdrew his amendment to the amendment, and offered the following substitute for Mr. Hodnett's amendment:

That the dividends and profits arising from 8,000 shares of the stocks of the State in the N. C. Railroad Company be annually applied to the support of free schools.

Mr. Durham spoke at length against the substitute, and argued to show that the original bill was not only in violation of the charter of the Company, but it amounted to nothing more or less than levying a special tax of $100,000 upon the people of the State to support the University.

The dividends and profits arising from the capital stock of the State in the N. C. Road were, by the charter of that road, pledged to the payment of the interest of the bonds issued to build the road, and the stock was pledged to pay the bonds at maturity, &c.

Mr. Welsh moved to indefinitely postpone the matter, and in support of his motion spoke at length.

He concurred with Mr. Durham that the Legislature had no right to appropriate this stock and that such appropriation would necessarily result in a direct special tax of $400,000 upon the people of the State, &c.

Mr. W. occupied the floor for some time in urging various arguments against the whole measure.

Mr. French opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Justice opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone and wished to have the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, favored reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Downing also favored the motion.

J. Leary, colored, argued in favor of the motion to refer.

The motion to indefinitely postpone being put to a vote was rejected.

The motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary was then adopted.

By G. W. Price, colored: A bill concerning Inspectors. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Argo's resolution raising a committee to investigate the condition and affairs of the University of N. C., and its management since its reorganization.

Mr. Argo spoke for some time in support of his resolution. He occupied a greater part of the time in showing the incompetency and mismanagement on the part of the President and Faculty, and the manner in which the institution had been degraded by the bitterest partisan displays by all the present faculty and officers.

The question recurred upon the amendment offered by Mr. Moore, of Chowan, restricting the investigation to the management of the property of the University.

Mr. Moore took the floor in support of his amendment, &c., &c.

Mr. Seymour moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Carried.

Pending further business the House adjourned.

NOTE.—In reporting the remarks of Mr. French on the University bill, Thursday, an error was made. He said he was in favor of a *separate* department for colored students at Chapel Hill, or some other point, and he did not believe that the colored people desired *mixed* schools or colleges.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1870.

Bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Charlotte Railroad Company passed its second reading and was postponed until Saturday next.

Bill to incorporate Watauga Lodge No. 293, A. G. M., passed its third reading.

Bill to amend an act to charter the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Love it was indefinitely postponed.

Bill to charter the Yanceyville and Danville Railroad Company.

Mr. Hayes moved to amend the bill providing that the gauge of said Road shall be the same as that of the North Carolina Railroad, which was voted down, and the bill passed its third reading.

J. A. Hyman, colored, entered his protest against the passage of the bill to call in the special tax bonds.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1870.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Graham, for Committee on Insane Asylum, reported favorably upon the bill to levy taxes for the benefit of the Insane Asylum and for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. Placed on the Calendar.]

CALENDAR.

Bill to fix the time for Sheriffs to settle with county Treasurers was taken up and passed its third reading.

Bill to prohibit bathing in Lumber River within certain limits was taken up and passed its second reading.

Bill to incorporate the Foy Mathematical and Classical High School, reached, and passed its second reading.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, taken up. (Bill asks for an appropriation of $10,000.)

On motion of Mr. French the action providing for the appropriation of $10,000 was stricken out, and the bill passed its second reading.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Works in regard to a visit by members of the General Assembly to Morehead City.

On motion of Mr. Long of Richmond the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing Commissioners of Richmond to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 53, nays 15.

Bill incorporating the Lumber River Navigation Company was taken up, and after the adoption of amendments reported by the Committee to whom it was referred, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Proctor a call of the House was had and 67 members answered to their names.

CALENDAR (RESUMED).

Bill to incorporate the Tarboro' Gas Light Company was taken up and passed several readings.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington Life Insurance Company was taken up, amended and passed its several readings.

Bill to fix the compensation of the Treasurer of Rutherford county was taken up, amended by inserting Wilson and Perquimans counties, and the bill passed its second reading. After a debate of some length the bill underwent some further amendment and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 42, nays 23.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, such as the passage of bills of a private nature, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.

FROM THE HOUSE.

Bill to prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors within 3 miles of Ashpole Robeson county; referred.

Bill relating to probate deeds by *feme coverts* during the late war; referred.

Bill to provide for drawing jurors in certain cases; referred.

NOTICE.

Mr. Bellamy gave notice that he should introduce a bill to repeal the Charter of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Welker: To abolish the office of State Printer.

Mr. Welker moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the bill on its passage, which motion prevailed.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Colgrove, Cook, Legg, Martindale, Smith and Sweet—6.

The bill passed its third reading by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Brogden, Cherry, Forkner, Graham, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lassiter, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Moore, of Yancey, McLaughlin, Murphy, Respass, Robbins, Welker, Whiteside, Winstead and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Colgrove, Cook, Hyman, (col) Legg, Martindale, Smith and Sweet—7.

Mr. Welker moved a suspension of the rules in order to have the bill engrossed at once and sent to the House, which was lost, it requiring 26 votes to suspend the rules.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Bellamy, Brogden, Cherry, Forkner, Graham, Harrington, Hawkins, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lassiter, Love, Long, Mason, Melchor, Moore, of Yancey, McLaughlin, Murphy, Robbins, Sweet, Welker, Whiteside, Winstead and Wilson—25.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Cook, Hyman, col., Legg, Martindale, Respass and Smith—6.

By Mr. Cook: Resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* Monday, 14th of February. Lies over.

By Mr. Welker: Resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to make, in connection with their usual report on the financial condition of the State—

1st. The manner in which the accounts are kept in this department.

2d. To whom were sold the bonds paid as dividend on the stock of the State in the North Carolina Railroad, and at what price.

3d. To examine the vouchers for all money paid for expenditures in the several departments.

4th. To learn and report the items under the head of contingencies.

5th. What amount was paid for labor on the capitol yard, and to servants about the capitol.

6th. What amount of the special tax to pay interest on the new bonds is on hand, and whether any of it has been used for any other purpose, and

7th. What amount of money belonging to the Board of Education is in the Treasury, and whether any of it has been used for any object but for its legitimate purpose, which was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to amend an act passed 1855, creating one million of preferred stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Stephens to indefinitely postpone the bill, which prevailed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to repeal certain acts passed at the sessions of 1868-'69, making appropriations to Railroad Companies.

Mr. Graham urged the passage of the bill. He introduced it in the early part of the session, and the Senate had her full time to consider its merits. It was true there had been several acts passed in relation to the subject. Some might deem it unnecessary on that ground to pass this bill, yet he did not believe the action already taken would accomplish the demands of the people; the resolution instructing the Treasurer to stop the payment of interest on the special tax bonds was worth nothing, as the Treasurer can be compelled by *mandamus* to pay the interest, and the only thing that would stop it would be to show that said appropriations were unconstitutional, and that we have the right to repeal the acts making the appropriations, and act accordingly.

Mr. Cook offered a substitute for the bill.

Mr. Brogden said he desired to discuss the subject, but was not prepared to do so now, and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Monday next, which motion prevailed.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to amend chapter 33, laws 1868, relating to quarantine at the Port of Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. Love it was amended as follows: *Provided*, That the funds for quarantine purposes under the provisions of this act shall not be paid out of the State Treasury, and the bill passed.

Bill to annex a portion of New Hanover county to Sampson, passed.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend the law in relation to laying off the homestead and personal property exemption, failed to pass its second reading, *no quorum voting*.

Bill concerning Railroad Presidents, was rejected.

Bill to repeal section 80, chapter 34, Revised Code, was rejected.

Bill [from the Code Commission] relating to Roads, Bridges and Ferries was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.

Mr. Stevens asked leave to draw a check for his *per diem*. Granted.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Clayton: A bill to amend the charter of the Little River Turnpike Road. Referred.

By Mr. French: A bill regulating appeals from Justice's Courts in certain cases. Referred.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 47 nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, the bill compensating common school Examiners, was taken from the table.

(The bill allows the Examiners $3 per day when actually engaged upon their duties.)

The bill then passed its second reading.

Bill to prohibit bathing in Lumber River within certain limits, was taken up, amended and passed its third reading.

By Mr. Barnett: A bill postponing until 1872, the collection of taxes for the purpose of paying interest on the public debt contracted either before or since the war. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Welch: A resolution expressing the sense of the members of the General Assembly that their term of office expires on the 1st. Thursday of August 1870.

Mr. Welch moved to suspend the rules and adopt at once.

Mr. Stevens opposed the suspension of the rules and wished to refer to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Sinclair also opposed the suspension of the rules.

The motion to suspend the rules was put to a vote and lost, the vote standing yeas 33, nays 7, (no quorum,) Messrs. Carson, Carey, col., Justus, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Renfrow and Vest, voting in the negative.

Mr. Welch moved a call of the House.

On that motion, the yeas and nays being called, it was adopted by a vote of yeas 48, nays 14.

The Clerk called the roll and 75 members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Justice, further proceedings under the call was dispensed with.

Mr. Welch renewed his motion to suspend the rules and upon his motion called the yeas and nays.

A ballot being taken the motion to suspend was again lost by no quorum voting, the vote standing yeas 44, nays 2, Messrs. Justus and Vest voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended, and the bill to repeal the act amendatory to the act to incorporate the Western N. C. Railroad, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended, and the bill incorporating the Wilmington and Carolina Railroad was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McMillan the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Planters Railroad Company was taken up and ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Edenton and Norfolk Railroad Company, was taken up and passed it second reading.

On motion the House adjourned.

Negro Suffrage.

The memorial against negro suffrage presented by Mr. Saulsbury in the Senate quotes the following interesting opinions of eminent statesmen of all parties, Abraham Lincoln included, on the question of negro equality. John Adams said:

I have never read reasoning more absurd, sophistry more gross, than the subtle labors of Helvetius and Rosseau to demonstrate the natural equality of mankind.

Thomas Jefferson said:

Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes) are to be free, nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live under the same government.

Daniel Webster said:

If any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme to be carried on by this government upon a large scale for the transportation of the colored people to any colony or any place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object.

Henry Clay said:

Of the utility of a total separation of two incongruous races of our population, supposing it to be practical, none have ever doubted; the mode of accomplishing that desirable object has alone divided public opinion.

Stephen A. Douglass said:

I believe this government was made by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever; and I am in favor of confining citizenship to white men of European descent, instead of conferring it upon negroes, Indians and other inferior races.

Abraham Lincoln said:

I am not, and never have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with the whites; and I will say further, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living on terms of social and political equality.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—ATTEMPT TO MURDER..—Last Friday evening towards night Mr. John W. Dawkins, a merchant of Rockingham, Richmond county, was assaulted and shot at his store by James B. Long, one of the numerous family of Longs in Richmond county. Long, it seems, went into the store of Mr. Dawkins for the purpose of settling an account. They disagreed as to the amount, and it was understood that a law-suit would be resorted to for settlement. Long then went out of the store, and when just outside of the door turned, and, holding up his fists, said to Mr Dawkins, "if he would come out they would settle with the case there." Mr. Dawkins went to the door, when Long drew a pistol and fired, the ball severing one of Mr. Dawkins' fingers from his hand. Long then jumped behind a tree and fired a second shot.—This time the ball entered Mr. Dawkins' thigh near the groin, and passed entirely through. Mr. Dawkins then turned to Long and told him he was disabled, and left his own store, going in the direction of the store of Mr. Stewart, near at hand. A crowd which had collected then took Long's pistol from him; but intent upon the further injury of Mr. Dawkins he drew a knife and followed the man he had already disabled into Stewart's store. There he again assailed Mr. Dawkins, and drawing his knife across his face laid his teeth open, as it were, on one whole side. This shameful and brutal scene was then terminated by the arrest of Long, who was lodged in prison.

Long was subsequently brought before Justice W. F. Fowlkes, who committed the prisoner to jail to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court, bail being refused.

Mr. Dawkins' injuries were considered dangerous until Tuesday last—lock-jaw being apprehended—when the physician pronounced him out of danger.

What Does Reason Say?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This therefore is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperilled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupation and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be so speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

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LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced increasing the number of Supreme and Circuit Courts.

The Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire whether the Georgia Legislature had been reconstructed in accordance with the reconstruction acts.

Mr. Morton discussed the neutrality law at some length.

The House was engaged this morning in considering the Covode contest. There is a prospect for a long discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New England Senators will join the Southern Senators in opposing the confirmation of Bradley, and favor the appointment of a Judge from the South.

The Judiciary Committee heard the delegation of fifteen Georgians this morning. The Conservatives took the ground that the present Legislature was illegally constituted on account of the admittance of the minority candidates, and demanded a reorganization.

Bullock and other members of the delegation spoke briefly in opposition.

Senators Carpenter, Edmunds and Conkling remembered at a former hearing Governor Bullock to have said that the expulsion of the negroes and seating the minority candidates in their stead was sheer usurpation.

The committee will hear the Georgia delegation again on Saturday, when Governor Bullock will be allowed to explain the apparently contradictory positions.

No business was transacted by the other committees this morning.

From West Virginia.

WHEELING, Feb. 9.

The Legislature passed a bill this morning abolishing the lawyers and teachers test oaths.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.

Oveido, of diamond marriage notoriety died this morning.

Official reports from Puerto Principe say that the insurgents are extending their line of devastation. The incendiaries approach so near the walls that the cinders from the burning houses fall in the streets of the city.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.

SENATE.—A resolution was introduced directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether there has been any violation of the reconstruction laws by the Georgia Legislature.

Mr. Morton spoke on his bill to prevent military aid in time of war to revolted subjects of Foreign powers.

The census bill was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Mr. Covode was seated by a strict party vote.

The legislative and judicial appropriation bills were discussed without any final action.

The President was requested to furnish information concerning the recent murder of Americans at Havana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to day amounted to $247,000.

There were no Southern nominations made today.

The Retrenchment Committee will report in favor of placing the educational portion of the freedmen's bureau in the hands of the Commissioner of Education.

Marine Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.

Arrived—Schooner Wm. Thompson, from Norfolk, Va; schooner A. E. Carll, from New York; brig Black Sevan, from Baltimore.

Sailed—Bark David Nickels, for New York; schooner H. G. Bard, for Georgetown, S. C.

The schooner Eliza Pike, hence for Philadelphia, is now ashore near this port and will probably be lost.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 9.

Cleared—Schooners Wantauga, for Newbern, N. C.; Farragut, for St. John's, N. B.; Moses Patten, for Jacksonville.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Noon.

Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 109; short, 109¼. Gold 120⅞. Five-twenties of Sixty-two, ex-coupons, 115¼. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 56⅞; new, 49⅞. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 62½; new, 67. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 72⅜. Levee sixes, 72; eights, 82½. Alabama eights, 95; fives, 62. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 82; sevens, 92. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 44; new, 25½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 86; new, 82½.

Flour steady. Wheat less active and without decided change in price. Corn dull Pork dull—Mess $26. Lard firmer at 15½@15¾ cents. Cotton steady at 25¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 48½ cents. Rosin steady $2 20 to $2 25 for strained. Freights dull.

Almost every day we hear many persons complaining of headache, loss of appetite, and that they are not fit to do anything, &c. Many is the day that we have felt so ourselves, and in fact have gone to bed and imagined ourselves sick, but for the life of us could not tell what was the matter. One day while thus complaining, a friend said to us, "Why don't you try PLANTATION BITTERS? they are really a good thing and will make you feel like a new man." Upon his recommendation we purchased a bottle, and took them according to the directions. They seemed to go right to the spot, and gave us immediate relief. Ever since we have taken every opportunity to recommend them.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

feb 10 115—

GUANO.

THE AMMONIATED STAR SOLUBLE PHOSphate Manufactured in Baltimore, Md., the well known

NAVASSA GUANO

being the basis. We are Agents for the above valuable Fertilizer and are now offering it for sale at the low price of

$55 PER TON, CASH, or $58 PER TON

Payable 1st November, 1870, well secured with city acceptances or crop liens.

This is

$10 LESS

Than any other Fertilizer of the same standing. We can furnish certificates of its Chemical Analysis by Dr. G. A. Leibig, of Baltimore, and Thomas Antisell, M. D., of the Agricultural Department, Washington,

VICK & MEBANE,
Sole Agents for North Carolina.
feb 5 111—

Notice to Cotton Planters and Gardeners.

WE BEG TO DIRECT ATTENTION OF ALL agriculturalists to the advertisements and pamphlets of the Lodi Co., whose fertilizers we are agents for. Testimonials from planters and others in North Carolina and in States North and South of us pronounce these fertilizers the cheapest in the market. We also sell Ruth's Challenge Soluble Phosphate.

SPRUNT & HINSON.
Jan 25 101-dx wlm

BLANK BANKRUPT

DEPOSITIONS FOR PROOF OF DEBT, without security, can be had at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.
aug 18 85—

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	33 @	35	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 40 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	18½@	20	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Laguayra	25 @	28	
Rio	18½@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	21 @	23½	
Strict Mid'g	23½ @	24	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	60 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Ane'r	27 @	00	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 25 @	1 30	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ bl	2 10 @	2 15	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	27 00 @	28 00	
No. 2	22 00 @	23 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	6 50 @	9 50	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,	Northern		
Family	6 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	5 25 @	5 50	
Fine	5 00 @	5 50	
Ex. Super	5 50 @	6 00	
	NORTH CAROLINA,		
Family	9 50 @	10 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	30	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	35 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 10 @	1 20	
Oats	75 @	85	
Peas, Cow	1 40 @	1 50	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	9@	9½	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	16 @	16½	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	1 15 @	1 30	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton	125 00 @	130 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 65	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45 @	47	
do bbls	50 @	55	
Sugar house	00 @	37½	
do bbls	38 @	40	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	2 80 @	0 00	
Yellow dip	2 80 @	0 00	
Hard	0 00 @	1 65	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 20	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 00 @	4 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 60	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	44 @	44½	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 25 @	1 75	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	90 @	1 00	
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 00 @	4 00	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	20 @	21	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	17	
Hog round	18 @	19	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	17 @	21	
Middlings	17 @	18½	
Shoulders	14 @	15	
Lard, N. C	20 @	21	
do North'n	16 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	30	
do North'n	35 @	44	
Cheese	16 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	29 50 @	30 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	29 00 @	30 00	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush.	1 75 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	1 55	
from store	1 65 @	1 70	
American	1 55 @	1 60	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	14 @	15	
Porto Rico	13 @

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATRURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

Color.

The question of color already begins to trouble the Radicals of the South. As long as the negroes furnished the votes and white carpet-baggers furnished the office-holders, the copartnership was pleasant and profitable enough. But as the blacks begin to claim some consideration for nine-tenths of the Radical voting strength they grow into disfavor with the party. They should be satisfied with their liberties and the rights of citizenship, and contented with the promise of "forty acres and a mule," and not aspire to positions which itinerants and white mendicants claim as their exclusive property.

Eagles, one of the colored Representatives from this county, "speaks out in church," and is hard upon those strangers who have ridden into office upon the backs of the negroes and now complain when the blacks claim a reasonable share of the offices for themselves. We are surprised that they have stood back so long and voted ignorant, incompetent, and too frequently dishonest, men into office. We do not know why they should not claim to have a representative or two in Congress from North Carolina, and why they should not aspire to be Sheriffs and police judges. In Mississippi they aspire successfully to a seat in the United States Senate, and in South Carolina to a place on the Supreme Court Bench. Why, then, in North Carolina cannot they represent Congressional Districts, and be sheriffs and clerks and petty judges? At least their aspirations should not be stifled in the house of their friends. The Radical party should not go back upon them. Whatever of power the party has attained here, and most of its character and standing, it owes to the colored voter. Harris and Galloway and Price and Sweet, all colored members of the Legislature, will compare favorably with the white Radicals of that body in intelligence and character. In Wilmington the negro Aldermen and policemen have been as efficient and borne themselves as praiseworthy as have their white colleagues.

We have never believed that the Southern blacks were prepared to take control of our local and State governments, and we opposed their doing so upon principle. Against our vote and protest the Reconstruction Acts of Congress and the Fifteenth Amendment have been concurred in by North Carolina. The rights of citizenship were conferred upon the blacks by these measures, and it is natural and proper that they should claim all the privileges and powers granted to them thereby, and which their numbers and intelligence entitle them to. We are satisfied if the relative number of white and black Radical office-holders had been reversed in this State, North Carolina would not have been in the condition she now finds herself. If Alfred Howe or any other honest colored man had been Governor of the State instead of Holden, such rogues as Littlefield and Andrew Jones would not have had the control of millions of our bonds by Executive appointment. If Sampson had been Treasurer of Wilmington instead of Durfee, our City Treasury would be some thousands of dollars better off. Under the management of colored men we do not think thieves would have had such a harvest, or would the credit of North Carolina been destroyed.

So far as New Hanover county is concerned we hardly suppose that any one will contend that our interests are better cared for by French than by his negro colleagues. He has no advantage of them in intellect, in character, or in any feature that renders him a more worthy or suitable representative. He certainly is not more in sympathy or has more of the respect of the tax payers of the county than Price.—Under Radical rule in this State, the black office holders are, and have been, the equals in every respect of the whites who have been promoted by the party.—Both are bad enough, but it has been the white officials who have brought ruin upon North Carolina. There has been no Littlefield and Jones among the blacks to squander and gamble away the bonds of the State. No Tourgee, no Jones, no Watts to bring disgrace upon the Judiciary; no plunderers and thieves among them connected with the "Railroad ring," the "Penitentiary ring" and the other "rings" which have devastated our Treasury and increased the burdens of taxation. No, white Radicals and not black, have brought reproach and dishonor upon North Carolina.

Insurance.

We publish elsewhere a very able communication upon the subject of the Insurance Company Deposit Law lately introduced into the Legislature of this State. If the intention of the friends of the measure be to give better protection to policy-holders, then we think our correspondent fully meets the issue. If the intention be to protect home companies against foreign rivals, we do not think they require it, nor do we believe they would or should ask it. We are the friends of home companies; we patronize them; we are interested individually and as citizens in their success; but we do not think good policy or correct principle will justify any protective legislation in their behalf. Home companies, when well organized and efficiently managed, are obliged to succeed. There is a natural sympathy in their behalf, dictated alike by friendship and self-interest. But these companies, however well conducted and successful, cannot do a tithe of the business in Life and Fire Insurance which presents itself.

Then, too, hundreds of our best and most enterprising citizens—home people—are making livings by representing safe and reliable companies established in other States. We could not endorse legislation against them.

We believe that very little good, if any, will be done home institutions by this special legislation; we are sure policy-holders do not need further security, and we are satisfied that the mode proposed will not accomplish the object if they did. The passage of the bill would be a severe blow at the revenue of the State, which it can illy afford. We think the bill to be unnecessary, unconstitutional and hurtful. As friends and patrons of home companies we would not like to see it become a law.

The Tariff.

We publish elsewhere a synopsis of a portion of the Tariff bill recently reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to the House of Representatives, and which comes up on its passage on the 15th inst. It met with a rough reception upon its presentation, being severely handled by ALLISON, of Iowa, on the Republican side, and BROOKS, of New York, and MARSHALL, of Illinois, on the Democratic side.

It was charged that a good portion of the free list was actually in the interest of the manufacturers. That although the duties on sugars were reduced, the classification was that the reduction resulted in a positive benefit to the refiners, and that while pig and scrap iron were brought down two dollars per ton, the new classification of this important interest was such that it was maintained that the bill actually afforded increased protection to iron manufacturers. These announcements created considerable surprise in the House, and the bill does not start out with a very brilliant prospect of success.

So great has been the clamor all over the country for a reduction of taxes, it was given out that the tariff bill would be framed with some regard to these appeals. But from the brief synopsis which we publish and the facts developed in the opening debate it is evident that it has been framed in the interests of the manufacturers, and adversely to the interests of the agricultural and commercial enterprises of the country.

If this bill passes Congress it will be owing to the influence which New England exerts through her immediate representatives and by her sons who represent Western and Southern constituencies. However, if the members of those sections act together upon this question, as they did upon the bill to provide a national currency of coin notes and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes on Tuesday last in the Senate, it must be defeated. The new apportionment will greatly increase the representative strength of the agricultural sections and curtail the power of the manufacturing States. This policy of protection must then give up its sceptre.

Revels.

Much interest is centered in the negro Senator from Mississippi. His place of birth, his education, his manner of life and his character are being discussed and surmised about in most of the papers of the country. The Fayetteville *Presbyterian* settles the question of his nativity. It says that Revels is a native of Fayetteville, and is well remembered there by many of the citizens of that place. The *Presbyterian* in the same connection intimates that the less said about his mode of life while a resident of Fayetteville the better for Senator Revels. "As to his calling," says the *Presbyterian*, "it may be as well not to speak particularly, as it is hoped he has repented of some things in which he formerly engaged since he began to have Senatorial aspirations. If he will conduct himself properly, his old acquaintances about here will be reticent."

We hope some person familiar with Revels will gratify the public as to who he is. The people have a right to know what manner of man is this first representative of his race on the floor of the United States Senate. Let the truth come out. Who and what is he?

A Flank Movement.

The fifth amendment provides that no person shall be deprived of the right of suffrage "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* proposes to flank the amendment as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*:

"1. That no person shall be an elector in this Commonwealth who has wool or kinky hair on his scalp; nor shall any such person be permitted to vote for any town, county, or State officer, or be allowed to hold any office in this Commonwealth.

"2. That any person who shaves or otherwise removes the wool or hair from his head so as to deceive the judges of election, and shall caste his vote in disregard of the provisions of this act, may be indicted by any grand jurv and punished, as is now provided by law for fraudulent voting."

How the Money Goes.

Our Tallahassee, Florida, exchanges have grown extremely interesting of late, as we find that something of North Carolina finances may be gleaned therefrom. We can at least satisfy the curious as to how some of the money goes. Last week we had the satisfaction of announcing that General Littlefield had donated five hundred dollars to the Episcopal Church of Tallahassee, something over what four "Special Tax" bonds would sell for. To-day we clip the following announcement from the Tallahassee *Floridian*, which doubtless is more "gratifying to our (Tallahassee) merchants and business men" than it is to the tax-payers of this State and to the unpaid officers, contractors and laborers of the Railroad of which General Littlefield is President, with millions of dollars of bonds in his possession:

DIRECT TRADE WITH NEW ORLEANS.—We are gratified to announce that General Littlefield has organized a line of steamships between New Orleans and St. Marks, and that the first vessel will leave New Orleans to-morrow. This will be gratifying to our merchants and business men.

What cares this man for the Committee of Investigation of our Legislature? What cares he for the accusations of frauds which are daily made against him? With money in his pocket—hundreds of thousands of dollars obtained by chicanery, by Legislative and Executive favor, by fraud, by stealing from the impoverished and long suffering people of North Carolina—he laughs to scorn their accusations and their threats. He basks in the sunshine of the thanks of the pious ladies and the gratitude of the merchants of Tallahassee. Secure in the gratitude of the Senate of North Carolina, whose members he has clothed and fed, according to one of the Senators, he feels that if his resources are curtailed by the worthlessness of the bonds he has come in possession of, he can depend upon his large revenue as public printer and binder for the State.

If the money raised by taxing the people of North Carolina is to be used in building Churches and buying Railroads in Florida and establishing lines of Steamships in the Gulf of Mexico, there can be no wonder that our State is bankrupt and her credit destroyed. This man Littlefield has done more to injure the prosperity of North Carolina than any other man, and to-day he is being protected in his rascalities by Governor Holden and the Legislature of the State. Yes, and Conservative Editors who profess to be, and no doubt are, in full sympathy with the tax-payers of North Carolina, accept the hospitalities of this man, directly or indirectly, through his employes in the magnificent office of the Raleigh *Standard* in their visits to that city, and daily regale their readers with pleasant jokes with Littlefield's paper.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The receipts for the first three months of the present fiscal year speak well for the growing business of this old Road, notwithstanding the opening of new lines and hard times.

We give below the receipts for October, November and December, 1869, and also for 1868 for the purpose of comparison:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR 1869.

October,	$63,629 12
November	59,487 95
December	64,863 02

GROSS EARNINGS FOR 1868.

October	$55,808 65
November	42,938 84
December	52,516 90

INCREASE.

October	$7,820 47
November	16,549 11
December	12,346 12

Total increase for three months $36,815 70, with a decrease of operating expenses of more than $1,000 per month.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—At the meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, held in this city Thursday morning, Maj. S. W. Cole, of Anson, was elected a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. S. J. Person. Col. Walter L. Steele, of Richmond, was elected a Director on behalf of this Company to fill the vacancy also occasioned by Judge Person's death in the Directory of the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company.

Another meeting was held last night when the subject of finances was discussed. This involves much consideration and cannot be soon disposed of. The Directors meet again this morning at 10 o'clock to resume the discussion of the matter.

THE "FREMASON."—This Masonic monthly magazine, published at St. Louis, Mo., the largest Masonic monthly in the world, is offered to subscribers through the advertising colums of this issue.—Each number contains tidings from all quarters of the globe. Address Geo. Frank Gonley, Editor and Proprietor, St. Louis, Mo.

For the Wilmington Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—The writer of the article headed 'Insurance Company Deposit Law," which appeared in your paper of yesterday, says: 'It is understood, however, that this bill is sought to be enacted into a law in deference to the wishes of certain stockholders in one or two of the puny Companies which boast of being 'home enterprises,' and that the title of the bill might more properly be 'To better protect the holders of stock in certain Insurance Companies in this State.' Now, if the author of such language as that had been a citizen of the State of New York—(which has nearly fifty Insurance Companies represented by Agencies in this State)—where the law requires a deposit of one hundred thousand dollars by any Insurance Company located in North Carolina, before being allowed to do business in that State; or a citizen of either of the States of Virginia or South Carolina, where the laws require a deposit of fifty thousand dollars by any Insurance Company located in North Carolina, before being allowed to do business in either of those States, I would not have been at all surprised at it; but coming, as I suppose it does, from a citizen of North Carolina—in the face too, of the fact well known to the people of the State—that nearly all, if not every one of the other States in which Insurance Companies are located, require a large deposit by Insurance Companies located outside of such States, before being allowed to do business in them, I must say that it astonishes me. I know that 'poor old North Carolina' is not regarded in certain localities as being a State, but only 'a small strip of land between two States,' and if the article in question had been penned by a member of one of the 'F. F. V.,' or one of the 'Chivalry,' then it would seem natural enough. But allow me to say that it comes with ill grace from a 'Tar Heel'—that is to say—if he is, in fact, *a real genuine, Simon Pure 'Tar Heel*,' which I am inclined to doubt, myself. Oh no! being nothing but 'a strip of land between two States,' the *people* of North Carolina have no right to establish Insurance Companies and enact laws for their protection in the same manner that the *citizens* of the *States* do! Why, they ought to be ashamed of themselves for even thinking of such a thing! Why, Sirs, this 'strip of land' is 'common property'—open and free to the *citizens* of all the *States* to occupy at will and do as they please with it—and if you dare to say a word about passing laws to protect the 'old settlers' on the 'strip'—such as the *States* pass to protect their *citizens*, up comes a tremendous howl!!!"

A GENUINE "TAR HEEL."

P. S.—I hope "J. W. A." will, in his next communication, let us know the amount of money—or as near as he can come at it—which has gone out of the pockets of the people of North Carolina since the war, to enrich Northern Insurance Companies. T. H.

There is a man in Newburyport who should set up a claim as champion jumpist. One day last week he arranged seventeen barrels in a row, and jumped from one into the other without stopping, through the whole number.

Recent explorations in the Rocky mountains have determined that the highest point in these mountains yet measured is Mount Harvard, fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy feet. The climate of the mount is represented as very peculiar.

STATE NEWS.

CONFIRMED.—We mentioned yesterday, as a rumor, that the validity of the Resolution passed by the General Assembly, forbidding the Treasurer to pay any more of the interest on the special tax bonds, would be tested by some interested party. The rumor was confirmed yesterday. We learn that Messrs. Rogers and Bachelor have been retained by a party from New York, and that a *mandamus* will issue to-day, to compel the Treasurer to pay the accrued interest on certain bonds, according to the intent and provisions of the appropriation acts.

We hope the Treasurer will employ sufficient counsel to bring out all the law and bearings of the question, and that the Legislature will pass a resolution enabling him to do so, if it be necessary.

We do not consider that the question of constitutionality has been settled by the Supreme Court, by any means. When the University Railroad question was before that tribunal, the other Roads were not really in question, and although opinions were informally given, they were as various as were the members of the Court, and settled nothing except the unconstitutionality of the University Railroad appropriation.

We hope there will now be a full investigation and settlement of the whole matter.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Construction of Confederate contracts. Opinion of the Supreme Court in Garrett v. Smith.

Dick, J. The ordinance of October 18th, 1865, and the Acts of 1866 Chaps. 38 39 relate only to the following contracts made during the late war:

1. Executory contracts solvable in money.

2. "Debts contracted in which the nature of the obligation is not set forth, nor the value of the property for which such debts were created, is stated."

The rules of construction laid down in Robeson v. Brown, 63 N. C. R. 554, are only applicable to such contracts. The case before presents a different kind of contract, *i. e.*, a contract of exchange or barter of property. The plaintiff under an express agreement delivered to the defendant a number of hats, and was to receive in exchange thirty pounds of lint cotton for each hat.

The defendant failed to perform his part of the contract, and this suit was brought to recover damages for such non-performance. The true measure of damages is the value of the cotton at the time and place of contract. As United States Treasury notes were not used as a medium of exchange within the limits of insurrectionary States in contracts made during the war, gold must be adopted as the standard of value. When the gold value of the contract is ascertained by evidence, the jury in adding the depreciation of Treasury notes should be governed by the market value of such currency at the time of the verdict, and judgment should be rendered for such amount. Mitchell v. Henderson, 63 N. C. R. 643.

The defendant in his pleadings insisted that this contract was void for illegality, as it was in violation of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, U. S. Stat. at Large 257. That act interdicted all commercial intercourse between citizens of the United States and citizens of the insurrectionary States, but did not prohibit contracts between citizens of the same section. This contract was made within the limits of an insurrectionary State, between citizens of said State, and the goods were exchanged on private account, and with no intent to aid the rebellion.

The plaintiff violated the law when he purchased the hats in Elizabeth City, and they became liable to forfeiture, but they were safely transported within the Confederate lines and exchanged in the course of domestic trade; and such contract is in no way tainted with illegality. Phillips v. Hooker, Phil. 193.

The was error in the ruling of His Honor in the Court below as to estimating the value of the plaintiff's contract, and there must be a *venire de novo*.

Raleigh *Standard*.

COUNTY OF DARE.—Gov. Holden has issued his proclamation, appointing the 22d instant for the people residing in the territory of the newly erected county of Dare, formed from portions of Currituck, Tyrell and Hyde, to vote *for* or *against* the erection of the new county, as organized by act of the Legislature recently passed.

GIN-HOUSE BURNED.—We learn from the Tarboro' *Southerner* that the gin-house belonging to Col. C. W. Smith, of the Penny Hill plantation, about ten miles from Tarboro' was burned on Monday night. It is supposed that the fire was accidental.

Within the building were two first-class gins, run by steam power; between 1,000 and 1,500 bushels of corn, and 5,000 bushels of cotton seed, the entire loss, exclusive of the buildings, being reckoned at $5,000.

EDGECOMBE ALL RIGHT.—The following facts may astonish people ignorant of the immense resources of this magnificent county.

It is estimated by competent authority that the cotton crop of Edgecombe will reach the flattering figures of 20,000 bales. The lowest estimate does not place it below 18,000 bales, 9,000 having already been shipped from Tarboro'. The receipts of this number of bales will reach the astonishing amount of $2,000,000, for cotton alone, produced by the county.

During the past season the expenses of our planters were comparatively light, and we feel amply sustained in the assertion that at least $1.000,000 has been returned to the county, after paying all expenses for cultivating the crop of 1869.

This amount is the realization of only one crop (cotton), and does not include the proceeds of other products, in the production of which Edgecombe stands also pre-eminently high.

Will not these facts give still further prominence to the desirability of settling in edgecombe, and induce the introduction of a most useful and necessary population?—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION—OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of A. A. McKeithan *vs.* James McLeod, from Cumberland, delivered by his Honor Edwin G. Reade, Jr.:

"The State Constitution provides for the exception of a homestead worth $1,000 and of personal property worth $500, from execution sale for debt. And we have decided that the exemption applies to debts existing before the adoption of the Constitution, Hill *vs.* Kesler, 63 N. C. R, 437.—But in the case under consideration, the execution was *levied* before the adoption of the Constitution; there was therefore, a specific lien, a vested right, which it was not the purpose of the Constitution to destroy, if indeed it had the power. Mere indebtedness is not a lien upon any property, nor does the homestead destroy the creditor's property in the claim; and therefore, does not *necessarily* impair the obligation of the contract. But it is otherwise where the creditor has acquired a specific lien, as in the case under consideration.

It was the duty of the Sheriff, under the *ven. ex.*, in his hands to sell the land which had been levied on, and return the money into Court. And his return of "no property outside of the homestead exemption" was not "a due return," and he was therefore liable to amercement.

It was error in his Honor to refuse the rule moved for the plaintiff. This will be certified, &c."—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Excitement at the Capital—The Tariff—Prohibitory Liquor Law—Discharge of Mechanics and Laborers from Navy Yards—The Political Prospect—Gayeties in Washington, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 2, '70.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The three points of interest and excitement agitating all minds at the Capital are the protective tariff bill reported by the committee of ways and means by Mr. Schenck, a Liquor prohibitory law, and the discharge of mechanics and laboring men from all the different Navy Yards in the country, causing more acute distress than can be reasonably imagined by even the most charitable. Mr. Schenck, the Radical "Boanerges," yesterday reported a bill ostensibly to amend existing laws relating to duties on imports and for other purposes which, although pretending to reduce the oppressive burden upon the agricultural and other interests of the country, now borne down by inordinate taxation, continues by its unjust discriminations the fearful weight under which the entire people are suffering and by which the industries of the Republic are utterly destroyed and the people made to groan in utter despair of a redress of grievances.

The prohibitory liquor law in this District, contemplated by the party of "high moral ideas," is a thought recently entered upon with much earnestness, intended doubtless, soon as successfully inaugurated in Washington, to be applied under "lash and spur" to the different States of the Union. Mr. Pomeroy belongs to the unscrupulous band of reformers; those who are looking forward always to the means by which Radical power is to be retained and mere party success secured. The Congressional Temperance Society, *so called*, are having a series of meetings, weekly, to prepare the public mind for the bitter end sought. Indeed, a friend repeated in our hearing a moment ago that the Radical party richly deserve to be called, ever hereafter, the "Bitter-Enders." They have ruined the country. their *end* will be *bitter*, and as it is so close at hand they will have none so poor as to do them reverence in their deserved demise. Temperance in all things we highly approve; the experience of the world, however, proves that sumptuary laws have never been and can never be enforced; hence we look upon the effort here to enact a prohibitory liquor law as simply a snare to effect a purpose not yet clearly seen, but akin to all the mischievous legislation which has made Congress a by-word and reproach these many long years.

Worse than all, is the discharge from the Navy Yards of the mechanics and laboring men, and the consequent distress at this season of the year attending a proceeding so inhuman. These base men who control the government and the legislation, care nothing for the suffering they inflict upon the toiling masses. They have no sympathy with laboring men, and care for them only as a means to help themselves into power, and when elevated to it, they rudely kick away the ladder by which they ascended into high places of profit and power. Thus we go. Is it a wonder that the people are rising up together to throw off such a terrible incubus? The country will never be blessed and prosperous until the iron heel of radical despotism is removed from the prostrate bodies of the working people. Everywhere the news is that the people are eager for another national contest. The signs from this political observatory point to a universal rising, embracing sufficient strength to elevate once more into places of official trust men who not only fraternize with the working classes but respect, venerate and obey the Constitution and the laws.

We are just now at the very height of our gay season, and every night, all night long, carriages may be heard on our principal thoroughfares going and returning from balls, levees and receptions, where the flash of diamonds and the glow of wine makes the heedless servants of the people forget not only their just demands, but the laws of morality and the remembrances of home.

A Sharp Discussion.

In the House of Representatives Tuesday,

Mr. Stiles, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House, and was proceeding to argue in relation to the gold conspiracy and the connection of the President therewith.

Mr. Dawes made the point of order that the investigation of the gold panic was not a subject to be discussed under this bill.

The Chair (Mr. Cessna) sustained the point of order.

Mr. Stiles said he proposed to discuss the expenditures of the administration.

The Chair reminded Mr. Stiles that the House was not in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for general debate, but in committee on a special subject, and the gentleman must confine his remarks to that bill.

Mr. Stiles thought it was competent for him in canvassing the conduct of the President to relate what had taken place before a committee of the House.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, objected. That matter was before a committee of the House, and pending investigation he objected to discussion.

Mr. Stiles was again going on with his remarks, and was about to read some testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee, when

Mr. Dickey again objected.

The Chair again called Mr. Stiles to order, and directed him either to proceed or to take his seat.

Mr. Stiles reiterated that it was competent for him to show the President's connection with the gold ring.

The Chair insisted that he should not proceed.

Mr. Stiles desired to explain.

The Chair declined to hear an explanation, and directed Mr. Stiles to proceed in order.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know whether the Chair would hear the explanation of his colleague (Mr. Stiles)?

The Chair did not want any explanation, but directed Mr. Stiles to proceed in order.

Mr. Randall: When we again go into Committee of the Whole, I hope the Speaker will select a chairman who understands his business.

The Chair: The gentleman from Pennsylvania will come to order. He knows such remarks are out of order.

Mr. Randall: They are neverthless true.

Mr. Stiles then obtained leave to print the balance of his remarks, but before taking his seat, said he had proposed to read the testimony taken before the banking committee, which would show that the President of the United States was utterly unfit to rule over a free people.

For this remark Mr. Stiles was loudly called to order by the Republicans.

The committee then rose.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 25th inst., as three boys, Louis King and Louis and Kemp Peel, aged respectively 11, 13 and 10 years, were returning from a hunting expedition near Kingsboro, the gun on the shoulder of Louis King was accidentally discharged, lodging its entire contents in the breast of Kemp Peel, killing him almost instantly.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

Luck may Lie in a Pin.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON.

I am now going to tell a story about Luck. All of us are acquainted with Luck; there are those who see her all the time, some only at certain times of the year, others only one single day—yes, there are people who only see Luck once in their life time; but all of us do see her.

I suppose I need not tell you that when our Lord sends a little child here, He lays it in his mother's lap; this may happen in a rich man's castle, or in a workingman's nicely ordered room; but then it may happen instead in an open market place, where the cold winds blow. But what every one of you does not know, and yet is really true, is that our Lord, when he places a child here, also sends along with it good Luck, which, however, is never placed near by, but is hidden in some spot on our globe, where we look for it least; and it is always found at last, and that is a comfort.

Luck once was placed in an apple; that was for a man whose name was Newton.—The apple fell, and thus he found his Luck. If you do not know the story, ask some one to tell it to you. We have another story to tell—a story about a pear.

There once lived a poor man, who was born poor, and had grown up poor, and was poor when he was married. He was a turner by trade and used to turn umbrella rings, but he only earned enough money by this to live from hand to mouth.

"I shall never find my Luck," said he.

Now this is a true story, which really happened. I could tell the name of the country and the place where the man lived, but that is of no consequence. The red and sour mountain ash berries blossomed and ripened around his house and in his garden, as if they were the choicest fruit, and in the garden stood also a pear tree, but it never had borne a pear, yet their Luck was placed in an invisible pear.

One night the wind blew terribly. In Aylze, men said the great Dillig boulder had been lifted from the side of the road, and thrown down like a lump of clay, and so it was not at all wonderful that a big branch should have been broken from the pear tree. The branch was taken into the workshop, and the man turned out of it, just for fun, a big pear, and another big pear, then a smaller pear, and then several very small pears.

"The tree shall bear pears once at least," he said, and gave them to the children to play with.

There are some things that are necessaries in life, and among these, most certainly in wet countries, are umbrellas. Now the whole family had only one for general use. When the wind blew very hard, the umbrella would turn over, and sometimes would break; but the man quickly mended it again—that was his trade. With the button and string that kept the umbrella together, it went worse; would always break too soon, just as one was folding the umbrella up.

One day when the button had broken again, and the man hunted in vain for it on the floor, he happened to get hold of one of the smallest pears, which he had turned, and had given to the children to play with.

"I cannot find the button," said the man, "but this little thing will answer."—He pulled a small cord through it, and the little pear filled the place of the broken button beautifully; it was exactly right, and formed the best of fasteners. The next time he had to send umbrella handles and rings to the capital, he added to the number a few of the small wooden pears which he had turned. They were fastened to a few new umbrellas, which were sent with a thousand others to America. They have a quick understanding there of what is of use. The little pear was found to hold best, and the umbrella merchant gave orders that all the umbrellas be sent to him after that should be fastened with the little wooden pear. Large orders were to be supplied, thousands of pears to be made of wooden pears on all umbrellas; and our man was kept busy at work. He turned and turned; the whole pear tree was used for little wooden pears, which brought shillings that grew into dollars.

"In that pear tree my Luck was placed," said the man; and soon after he had a great workshop, with plenty of women and boys to help him. Now he was all the time in a good humor, and often used to say, "Luck may lie in a pin."

So also says he who tells the story, and you should know that it is true, and is a proverb in Denmark, that if you put a white pin in your mouth you will be invisible, but it must be the right sort of pin—one given by our Lord. I have had one of them; and whenever I come to America, the land of the New World, which is so far off yet so near me, I shall always carry that pin with me. I can send my greeting over in a few minutes; the ocean rolls over to its shores; there the wind blows; any day I can be there where my stories are read, and perhaps see the glittering gold receive the ringing gold—the gold that is best of all, which shines in the eyes of children, and comes ringing from their lips, and the lips of their parents. I am in the very room with my friends—and yet I am invisible. I have the white pin in my mouth.

Yes, Luck may lie in a pin.—*Riverside Magazine*.

The Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill, reported in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Schenck, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, contains the following among other items:

On teas of all kinds, twenty cents per pound.

On coffees of all kinds, four cents a pound.

On refined stove-dried in loaf, lump, crushed, powdered or granulated sugar, four cents per pound; *Provided*, That all sugar other than refined stove-dried which has in the process of manufacture been advanced in quality above No. 12, Dutch standard, in color, by being boiled or crystalized in a vacuum pan, or colored or liquored in molds, or purged in centrifugal machines, or by vacuum process, or altered through bone black or its equivalent, shall be regarded as clarified sugar: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations, prescribe and require that the samples taken by inspectors shall be from the middle of the package, so as to get a true average quality, and that the weight of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom-house weigher by scoring the figures indelibly on each package.

On molasses, from sugar cane, five cents per gallon. On tank bottoms, syrup of sugar, cane juice, Melado, concentrated Melado, or concentrated molasses, one cent and three quarters per pound; provided that all syrup of sugar, cane juice, Melado, concentrated Melado, or concentrated molasses entered under the name of molasses shall be forfeited to the United States.

On wines of all kinds imported in bottles, and not otherwise provided for, two dollars per dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, and one dollar per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint each, and wine in bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to two dollars per dozen bottles, eighty cents per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart in each bottle, provided that any liquors containing more than twenty-five per cent. of alcohol, by Tralle's hydrometer, which shall be entered under the name of wine, shall be forfeited to the United States.

On champagne, and other sparkling wines in bottles, six dollars per dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart each and more than one pint each, and three dollars per dozen bottles containing not more than one pint, and in bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to six dollars per dozen bottles, two dollars per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart.

On brandy, and on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, two dollars per proof gallon.

On cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots, of all descriptions, made of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, and on paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, two dollars per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per cent. ad valorem; provided that all cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and all paper cigars and cigarettes, in addition to the duty aforesaid, shall be subject to the same internal revenue tax as if made or manufactured within the United States, and when imported or landed shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and not removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected, stamped and branded, as provided for cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, manufactured within the United States.

On all cloths manufactured of cotton, and all other articles manufactured of cotton, the quantity or value of which is usually estimated or based upon measurement in square yards, and not otherwise provided for in this act, if unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, in whole or in part, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

The Code Commission.

We have not often alluded to the individual members of this body *as Code Commissioners*, though we may have occasionally alluded to them in some of their other official connections. The Senate, however, seems to have indulged a little curiosity in regard to the Code Commission, and sent them a polite request in the shape of resolutions, to report proceedings, &c., "respectively." The report came in on Saturday, not exactly "respectively," but conjointly, and we have a copy of it before us.

In this report are, as St. Peter said of some of Saint Paul's writings, "somethings hard to be understood." We cannot now go into a critical dissection of the production, but may do so hereafter.

The Commissioners say to the Senate that "they have been actually engaged in the performance of their duties as Commissioners of the Code, from the adoption of the Constitution in 1868, until the present moment." How they have been "actually engaged" in it all this time, and Rodman sitting on the Supreme Court Bench and Tourgee holding Superior Courts a good deal of the time, is one of the things hard to be understood.

They speak of "our national *remuneration*;" another thing hard to be understood.

The Treasurer answered some resolutions of the Senate in regard to the *pay* of the Commissioners, from which it appears that each one of them drew $200 for the month of June, 1868—making $600—which was one month before the new *regime* went into operation. This is another thing hard to be understood.

From this same report of the Treasurer it appears that the Commission has already been paid $9,800, and there is yet due Barringer $400; Tourgee $400 and Rodman $1,400, making in all the sum of $12,000 which the three Code Commissioners have cost the State, up to this day, as *Code Commissioners*. Besides this, Tourgee has received, as Judge of the Superior Court, $3,958, and Judge Rodman $3,958, as Judge of the Supreme Court, making the entire sum of *nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars* that these three individuals have received out of the treasury since the 1st of June, 1868, if the Judges' salaries commenced when the Commissioners' did. This is another thing hard to be understood, or rather, *hard to pay* by tax-payers of the State.

More anon.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

THE LATE STORM—SHIPWRECKS ON OUR COAST—FOUR VESSELS BEACHED; ONE GOES TO PIECES AND ALL ON BOARD ARE LOST.—As we sadly conjectured, the late storm off our coast has resulted in disastrous shipwrecks attended with great loss of life. Capt. Jas. H. Farrow, of the schooner Samuel C. Eborn, from Hyde county for this port, loaded with corn, arrived in the city yesterday overland from Federal Point and reported the wreck of four vessels upon the beach north of New Inlet.

About 9 a. m. Friday the 4th, during a terrible gale from the northeast, Capt. Farrow's schooner, the Samuel C. Eborn, was driven ashore on the beach about 4 miles north of New Inlet. About the same time the schooners Racer, Capt. Hatchell, and Ray, Capt. Nelson, from Elizabeth City, loaded with corn, were also beached, the Racer about ½ mile and the Ray about 2 miles north of the Eborn. Shortly afterwards the schooner Eleanor T., from Baltimore, for this port, driven by the same furious gale, was blown upon the beach about ½ half mile to the southward of the Eborn, and in a few moments went to pieces. Five men were counted upon her deck as the vessel was driven ashore, and after the ship went to pieces were again seen manfully clinging to fragments of the wreck. It was a fearful sight to witness. These poor creatures tossed about sadly by the waves and yet striving so manfully for life. Four of them had together secured one fragment of the wreck and the fifth clung alone to another portion. The crews of the three corn vessels, who had safely landed, and the pilots and wreckers who were attracted by the scene, lined the beach with the hope that some of these unfortunate sailors would be washed ashore, and that they could then render some assistance. But, alas, they were torn from the floating timbers by the wild, mad waves before the very eyes of those upon the beach and hid forever in the briny deep.

The Eleanor T. had on board a cargo of fertilizers and was consigned to Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., of this city. There was no insurance upon the cargo. The Eborn had as cargo about 900 bushels of corn, the Racer about 1,000 bushels and the Ray about 1,200 bushels, all of which we learn was insured. These three last named schooners lie "high and dry" upon the beach; but it is thought that probably some one or all of them may be gotten off. Mr. B. W. Beery, of the wrecking firm of Beery Bros., has gone down to examine the position of the vessels and see what can be done towards getting them off.

We fear, after these wrecks upon one of the least dangerous parts of our coast, we are yet to hear of others more dreadful still during the gale off Hatteras and other dreaded points.